



THE HEALTH
& HEALTH SERVICES
OF THE CITY OF
CAMBRIDGE
1964



The Annual Report of
the Medical Officer of Health
*including the School Health Service
Chief Public Health Inspectors
and other Reports*



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CONTENTS

PART I ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

	<i>Page</i>
Section 1 The Committees most concerned with the work of the Department	
THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE	7
THE WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE	7
THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE	7
WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE	7
SPECIAL SCHOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE	8
THE HOUSING COMMITTEE	8
 Section 2 Staff and Organisation of the Department	
THE STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT	9
ORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT	12
PREMISES USED BY THE DEPARTMENT	13
THE COST OF THE DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES	14

PART II GENERAL STATISTICS OF HEALTH AND DISEASE

Section 1 Statistical Summaries	
STATISTICAL SUMMARY FROM 1875	16
STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1964	17
 Section 2 Vital and Mortal Statistics	
POPULATION	18
MARRIAGES	18
BIRTHS	19
DEATHS	20
 Section 3 The Incidence and Control of Disease	
INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS	24
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION	25
INVESTIGATION AND DISINFECTION	25

PART III ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Section 1 Natural and Social Conditions	
TOPOGRAPHY	27
CLIMATE	27
INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS	28
 Section 2 The Atmosphere	
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION	29
 Section 3 Water Supply	
THE PUBLIC SUPPLY	33
SWIMMING BATHS	35

	<i>Page</i>
Section 4 Supervision of Food and Drugs	
FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING: GENERAL	37
MILK	39
ICE CREAM	40
FOOD INSPECTION: MEAT	40
OTHER FOODS	45
SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES	46

Section 5 Housing	
NEW HOUSES	47
REPAIRS TO HOUSES	47
CLEARANCE OF HOUSES	49

Section 6 Other Matters of Environmental Hygiene	
SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL	51
DRAINAGE WORK	51
DISINFESTATION	51
INSPECTION OF FACTORIES	52
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT	54
COMMON LODGING HOUSES	54
THE RAG FLOCK ACT	54
DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER	54
RODENT CONTROL	54

PART IV WELFARE SERVICES

Section 1 General Welfare Services	
HOME HELPS	56
HEALTH VISITING	56
HOME NURSING	57

Section 2 Maternal and Child Welfare	
MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY	58
INFANT WELFARE	58
NURSERIES	61
DENTISTRY	62
OTHER INFANT WELFARE SERVICES	63

Section 3 The School Health Service	
GENERAL STATISTICS	65
SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION	65
SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT	69
SPECIAL PROVISIONS	72
THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE	75
MILK AND MEALS	76
MISCELLANEOUS	76

Section 4 Other Welfare Services	
WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE	77
MENTAL HEALTH	77
THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED	78
THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	79

PART V MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

HEALTH EDUCATION	80
VISITORS TO THE DEPARTMENT	80
AMBULANCE SERVICE	80
MASS RADIOGRAPHY	80
RESEARCH WORK	80

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
KETT HOUSE

STATION ROAD
CAMBRIDGE
Telephone Cambridge 58977

July, 1965

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Cambridge

MR MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act came into force in August 1964. The first task was to compile a register of premises and we found that there were 1,650 of them in Cambridge. The work of inspection and securing compliance with the provisions of the Act will be dealt with in later annual reports.

On October 1st 1964 the term 'tuberculin tested milk' ceased to have effect and such milk, if it was not also pasteurised, became known simply as 'untreated milk.' This should remove a misapprehension which has been common in the minds of consumers and ensure that they know, when buying this grade of milk, that it may contain a variety of germs which would be absent from pasteurised milk, although it will be free of those which cause tuberculosis.

Birth notification forms were amended on January 1st so that the person notifying can indicate the presence of any congenital abnormality and also its nature. We have thus been able to start a register of congenital abnormalities which should enable us to give special care to such children and advice to their parents.

We made a start with a scheme of neighbourly help for old people to supplement the Home Help Service. Although the Home Helps may be able to keep an old person's house in good order and see to routine household duties there is often the need for small services in the evening and at week-ends and the object of the neighbourly help scheme is to engage the services of someone who is literally a nearby neighbour and who is willing to do this small service for the aged and infirm. St George's parish is very well covered by a 'Fish' scheme, through which help of many kinds is available to those in need. Towards the end of 1964 the Council of Churches was endeavouring to get similar schemes going all over the city and the effort came to fruition in 1965 and will be reported upon in the annual report for that year.

The odd case of typhoid fever which is mentioned in Part II of this report occurred in an undergraduate who must, I think, have become infected in his home town while visiting his parents. During the incubation period he had travelled about a great deal and in Cambridge had eaten in six different restaurants. It will give some idea of the immense amount of work which is involved in one case of this kind (to try to find the source of infection and to prevent the spread of the disease) when I say that, in Cambridge alone, 99 people had to be visited and interviewed (on several occasions for each person) and nearly 300 specimens taken and examined by the Public Health Laboratory—a lengthy and elaborate process. Other enquiries and investigations had to be made in other towns which the patient had visited. Infectious disease enquiries and investigations of this kind are the most important activities of a public health department and account for a large part of the working time of many members of the staff: not only those who seek out and interview patients but those who do the clerical and recording work. This is work which does not attract much notice but it is a reason why we often seem to be slow in getting on with more spectacular things.

The outbreak of paratyphoid fever at Aberdeen also produced a great deal of work for us in Cambridge in seeking out tins of corned beef which might be infected from the same source as those in Aberdeen. Very large stocks of this product had to be examined and 787 6-lb. tins were collected and returned to the wholesalers as the Ministry of Health requested.

I find that it is becoming increasingly difficult to fill vacancies in the establishment and we have gone through long periods with posts unfilled. Since work has to go on other members of the staff have to take on duties additional to their own and, while this can be done for a short time I do not see how it can go on indefinitely without serious ill effects. I think that there is an aspect of the staff problems in public health (and, no doubt, in other fields of human endeavour also) which has not yet been seriously faced: we are simply running out of the supply of available people. Take the case of a nurse as an example. It requires a certain level of intelligence and a certain temperament to be a nurse and, fifty years ago, a girl who had the necessary intelligence and who wanted to enter a profession would probably make a choice between nursing and teaching according to her temperament. Although the population has increased in numbers during the last half century there is no reason to suppose that the proportion of people of various levels of intelligence and types of temperament has altered very much, but

the girl who would once have chosen between nursing and teaching now chooses between these professions and those of dental auxiliary, physio-therapist, occupational therapist, half-a-dozen kinds of social worker and many other professions as well so that there are fewer people available for any one kind of work. Moreover, as the years have gone by, the complexity of the various jobs has increased so that the intelligence which was sufficient for nursing 50 years ago is not sufficient today and thus further restricts the field upon which we can draw. Now what I have said about nurses applies to every other post in a public health department from Medical Officers to ratcatchers: every job is more complicated today, every job demands a higher quality of intellect, and the amount of work that we are being asked to do is increasing at an alarming rate. Even if the salaries in the public health service were considerably increased overnight I think that the number of people we now need to do the work simply do not exist: this hard fact goes unrecognised and all sorts of schemes are planned for future health and welfare services which can never come into actual being unless the problem of providing the persons can be solved.

Once again I have to acknowledge the very hard work done by all members of the staff throughout the year. If they insisted on working their proper hours and doing their own job and nobody's else's we could not carry on for a week and I am pleased to acknowledge their devoted service.

I have the honour to be,

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CYRIL G. EASTWOOD,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer*

Part I

ORGANIZATION
AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. THE COMMITTEES MOST CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1964-65)

Chairman COUNCILLOR MRS S. ABRAMS

The Mayor
Alderman RIDGEON
Councillor Mrs CULVERWELL
Councillor HEMSLEY
Councillor Miss HOWLETT

Councillor Dr LOWINGS
(*Vice-Chairman*)
Councillor Dr OAKDEN
Councillor REILLY
Councillor SCURFIELD
Councillor P. C. WRIGHT

WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE (1964-65)

Chairman COUNCILLOR MRS A. TWEED

The Mayor
Councillor Mrs BARKER
Councillor Mrs BURN
Councillor Mrs DAVID
Councillor GILL
Councillor Mrs HOWE

Councillor KEANE
Councillor Mrs KALDOR
(*Vice-Chairman*)
Councillor Dr OAKDEN
Councillor Mrs MORSE

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION (1964-65)

Chairman ALDERMAN T. AMEY

The Mayor
Alderman ASH
Alderman HICKSON
Alderman MOLE
Alderman RIDGEON
Councillor Mrs ABRAMS
Councillor Mrs CULVERWELL
Councillor Mrs DAVID
Councillor DEAN
Councillor Mrs HENN
Councillor Miss HOWLETT
Councillor Professor JENNINGS

Councillor Mrs KALDOR
Councillor RIVERS
Councillor SALTER (*Vice-Chairman*)
Mr B. JACKSON
Mrs J. SALTER
Miss A. H. SKILLICORN
The Revd G. R. KEMP
Miss D. A. HUMPHRIES
Mr C. GENT
County Alderman Mrs PARSONS
County Alderman JEEPS
County Councillor Mrs HEPHER

Welfare Sub-Committee (1964-65)

Chairman COUNCILLOR DEAN

The Mayor
Alderman AMEY
Councillor Mrs CULVERWELL
Councillor Mrs DAVID
Councillor Mrs HENN
Councillor Mrs KALDOR

Councillor SALTER
Mr C. GENT
Mr B. JACKSON
The Revd G. R. KEMP
County Councillor Mrs HEPHER

Special Schools Sub-Committee

Chairman THE LADY ADRIAN

Councillor Mrs ABRAMS
Councillor Mrs CULVERWELL
Councillor Mrs DAVID
Councillor DEAN
Councillor Mrs MORSE

Councillor RIVERS
Miss E. A. LENNARD
Mrs McCULLAGH
Mrs RODEN
Mr C. GENT

Housing Committee (1964-65)

Chairman COUNCILLOR DR MAITLAND

The Mayor
Alderman WORDINGHAM
Councillor Mrs BURN
Councillor FINBOW
Councillor Mrs HENN
Councillor Mrs MORSE

Councillor RAYMENT
Councillor REILLY (*Vice-Chairman*)
Councillor RIVERS
Councillor SCURFIELD
Councillor Mrs TWEED

SECTION 2. STAFF AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical
Officer*

CYRIL G. EASTWOOD, M.D., CH.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
F.R.S.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal
School Medical Officer*

MARGARET C. K. PATTERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.O. (OXON.)

Principal School Dental Officer

J. R. TOLLER, M.D.S., L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. F. EDWARDS ^{1 2 3 4}

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. BURFIELD ^{1 2 3}

Administrative Assistant

R. J. MITTON, M.R.I.P.H.H., A.R.S.H.

Home Help Organiser

Mrs M. L. COOPER

Assistant Home Help Organiser

Miss C. M. GIBSON

Superintendent of Home Nurses and Midwives

Miss A. M. McNIVEN, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M. (*Queen's Nurse*)

Matron of Sedley Nursery

Mrs E. E. CALLOW, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

¹ *Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board*

² *Meat and Foods Certificate of the Royal Society of Health*

³ *Certificate in Sanitary Science of the Royal Society of Health*

⁴ *Certificate in Smoke Inspection of the Royal Society of Health*

Other Staff

<i>Posts</i>	<i>Establishment</i>		<i>Posts Filled</i>		<i>Notes</i>
	<i>Full time</i>	<i>Part time</i>	<i>Full time</i>	<i>Part time</i>	
Assistant Medical Officers	2	2	1	2	
Ophthalmic Surgeon	—	1	—	—	
Anaesthetist	—	1	—	1	
Dental Officers	5	1	2	1	
Dental Auxiliary	1	—	1	—	
Public Health Inspectors	9	—	9	—	
Pupil Inspectors	3	—	3	—	
Health Visitors and School Nurses ..	16	—	15	—	1 <i>Queen's Nurse</i>
District Nurses	14	—	13	2	4 <i>Queen's Nurses</i>
Midwives	10	—	8	—	
Mental Welfare Officer	3	—	2	—	
Physiotherapists	3	1	3	1	
Speech Therapists	—	4	—	4	
Orthoptist	—	1	—	1	
Audiometrician	—	1	—	1	
Home Teacher/Welfare Officers ..	3	—	3	—	
Nursery Staff: Deputy Matron, Warden, Nursery Nurses and Assistants	5	—	5	—	
Dental Technician	1	—	1	—	
Dental Surgery Assistants	6	1	4	1	
Administrative and clerical	21	1	21	1	
Sanitary	5	—	5	—	
Domestic	3	—	3	—	
Home Helps	90	—	34	94	<i>equivalent to 81 full time</i>

Among the nursing, inspectorial, medical-auxiliary and clerical groups of the staff there were resignations and new appointments too numerous to particularise. For the most part resignations are caused by the securing of higher posts elsewhere and, in the case of women, by marriage and removal from Cambridge. New appointments then become necessary as replacements.

Dr A. M. Hargreaves commenced duty, in September, as Assistant Medical Officer and School Medical Officer. Mr R. Burfield took up his appointment as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector on January 1st.

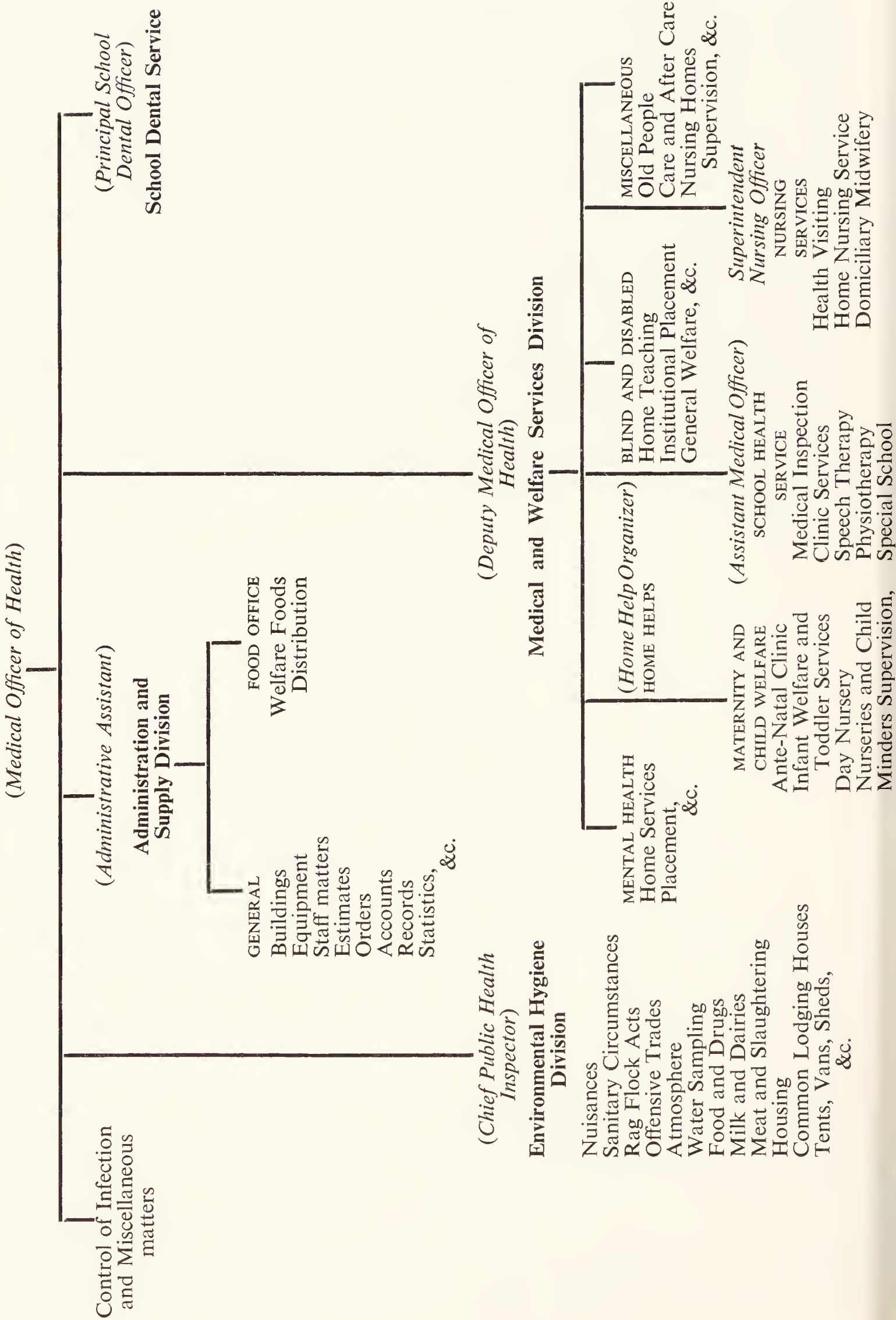
Miss A. McNiven retired from the post of Superintendent of Nurses and Midwives at the end of the year. Mr G. Wright, our ophthalmic consultant for many years, was forced to give up the work on account of illness. At the time of writing this report (in 1965) I have just learned of his recent death. This is a great loss to the department.

Mr E. Wilkinson, Home Teacher/Welfare Officer, was away during the second half of the year on a special course of study under the National Institute of Social Work Training, for the certificate in social work.

Gradual increase in the duties laid upon public health inspectors was making it difficult to meet all our commitments when the introduction of the Meat Regulations of 1963 exacerbated the difficulties. Local authorities began to compete for the existing inspectors by offering higher salaries and several of our inspectors left. The City Council decided to increase the establishment of inspectors from 6 to 9 and to pay a higher rate of salary to attract applicants. This higher rate of salary has now been adopted on a national basis. This aspect of the departmental work is dealt with further, later in the report, under the heading of meat inspection.

We continued to receive a great deal of voluntary help: not only at the infant welfare clinics but in connection with the blind and physiotherapy for school children.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT



PREMISES USED BY THE DEPARTMENT



- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Kett House | 6 Arbury Road Clinic | 11 Newnham Clinic |
| 2 Auckland Road Clinic | 7 Chesterton Clinic | 12 Trumpington Clinic |
| 3 Romsey Clinic | 8 East Barnwell Clinic | 13 Lady Adrian School |
| 4 Cherry Hinton Clinic | 9 Castle Street Clinic | 14 Roger Ascham School |
| 5 Milton Road Dental Clinic | 10 Norwich Street Clinic | |

THE COST OF THE DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

This Report deals with the calendar year 1964 but the Council's financial year runs from April to the following March. Because of this, it is difficult to give the cost of the various services for the period under review but the following figures (for the financial year ended March 31st 1965) are reasonably relevant.

<i>Service</i>	<i>Net expenditure £</i>	<i>Net expenditure per head of population</i>			<i>Net expenditure per head per week (pence)</i>
		£	s.	d.	
Environmental health	33658	6	10		1.58
School Health Service	32661	6	8		1.54
Other Welfare Services	123756	1	5	2	5.81

Note: The population used is the Registrar General's estimated population in June 1964 (98,390).

Part II

**GENERAL STATISTICS
OF HEALTH AND
DISEASE**

SECTION 1. STATISTICAL SUMMARIES

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FROM 1875

	1875	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Population ..	30078	35000	41070	38607	40509	60154	60730	79140	90470	93840	94810	95380	96020	98390
Marriages ..					307	563	449			728	672	722	758	752
Marriage Rate ..					15.1	18.7	14.7			15.5	14.1	15.1	15.7	15.2
1. Live Births ..	881	1040	934	923	799	1219	761	893	1322	1418	1448	1442	1478	1588
Live Birth Rate ..	29.3	29.7	22.7	23.9	19.7	20.2	12.5	11.3	14.6	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.3	16.1
Still Births ..	59				26	28	44	16	33	18.0	16	23	23	17
Still Birth Rate ..	94.7				31.5	22.4	54.6	17.6	24.3	12.5	10.9	15.6	15.5	10.5
Total Births ..	940				825	1247	805	909	1355	1436	1464	1465	1501	1605
Total Deaths ..	532	606	656	604	513	568	680	949	885	917	1023	958	984	950
1. Death Rate ..	17.7	17.3	15.9	15.9	12.6	9.4	11.3	11.9	9.7	9.7	10.7	10.0	10.2	9.6
2. Infant Mortality ..					61	50	31	34	26	26	22	22	23	18
I.M. Rate ..		168	134	122	76	41	40	38	19.6	18.3	15.1	15.2	15.5	11.3
Legitimate I.M. Rate ..		161	143	132	9.5		36	35	18.4	17.9	15.3	15.5	15.3	10.8
Illegitimate I.M. Rate ..					95.2				41.0	24.0	12.6	10.6	18.6	18.1
3. Neonatal Mortality ..										16	16	19	18	16
N.M. Rate ..										11.2	11.0	13.1	12.1	10.0
4. Illegitimate Live Birth Rate ..					5.3	5.1	4.4		5.5	5.8	5.4	6.5	7.2	6.9
Maternal Deaths ..							4	3	0	—	1	—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate ..							4.9	3.3	0	—	0.6	—	—	—

The records began in 1875 but, as they are incomplete, some of the figures for earlier years are approximations

For explanation of the various rates see the Statistical Summary for 1963

1. Uncorrected.
2. Deaths under 1 year.
3. Deaths under 4 weeks.
4. Illegitimate births **per cent.** of total live births.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1964

Area (acres)	10,057
Population: Census, 1961	95,358
Registrar-General's estimate at June 30th, 1964 (including 9,548 University Population)	98,390
Number of persons per acre	9.7
Number of Inhabited Houses	29,508
Average number of persons per house	3.3
Estimated Rateable Value	£5,374,542
Estimated Sum represented by a penny rate	£21,577

Marriages

Number of Marriages	Total	752
Marriage rate (number of persons marrying per 1,000 population)		15.2

Births

Live Births	<div> <div> Legitimate 1,478 (772 males, 706 females)</div> <div>Illegitimate 110 (56 males, 54 females)</div> </div>	Total	1,588
Live Birth rate (number of births per 1,000 population)			16.1
Live Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (0.96)			15.4*
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			6.9
Still Births	<div> <div>Legitimate 15 (7 males, 8 females)</div> <div>Illegitimate 2 (1 male, 1 female)</div> </div>	Total	17
Still Birth rate (number of still births per 1,000 total births)			10.5
Total Live and Still births.			1,605

Deaths

467 males, 483 females	..	..	..	..	Total	950
Death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	..		9.6
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (1.06)	..	..	..	..		10.1*
Infants deaths under 1 year	{	Legitimate	..	..	16	Total 18
	}	Illegitimate	..	..	2	
Total infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	..	..	..	..	..	11.3
Legitimate infant mortality rate (legitimate deaths under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births)	..	..	..	..	..	10.8
Illegitimate infant mortality rate (illegitimate deaths under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	..	..	..	..	..	18.1
Neonatal mortality (deaths in first 4 weeks)	{	Legitimate	14	..	Total 16	
	}	Illegitimate	2	..		
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths in first 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Early neonatal mortality (deaths in 1st week)	..	..	..	..	..	14
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths in 1st week per 1,000 live births)	..	..	..	..	..	8.8
Perinatal mortality (combined still-births and deaths in 1st week)	..	..	..	..	..	31.0
Perinatal mortality rate (combined still-births and deaths in 1st week per 1,000 live and still-births)	..	..	..	..	..	19.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	—
Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1,000 live and still births)	..	..	..	..	..	—

*See page 19 for explanation of Comparability Factor

SECTION 2. VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the City on June 30th 1964 was 98,390. This includes 9,548 members of the University. In 1963, the estimated total was 96,020 and the number of members of the University was 9,079.

Natural Increase of the Population

The following figures show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths since 1875:

Year	Population ¹	Live Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Increase per cent ²
1875	30078	881	532	349	—
1900	38607	923	604	319	0.30
1925	59020	838	609	229	0.90
1950	90470	1322	885	437	2.08
1960	93840	1418	917	501	1.31
1961	94810	1448	1023	425	0.76
1962	95380	1442	958	484	0.50
1963	96020	1478	984	494	0.10
1964	98390	1588	950	638	1.44

¹= *Mid year estimate*

²= *Increase per cent over previous year*

MARRIAGES

There were 752 marriages of Cambridge people during 1964. The number of people marrying was, thus, 1,504, which gives a marriage rate (number of persons marrying per 1,000 of the population) of 15.2.

BIRTHS

The following table gives particulars of the city births for 1964:

	Live Births		Still Births	
	Legit- imate	Illegit- imate	Legit- imate	Illegit- imate
Males	772	56	7	1
Females	706	54	8	1
	<hr/> 1478	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 2
	<hr/> <hr/> 1588		<hr/> <hr/> 17	
TOTAL	1588		17	
Number of males born per 100 females	109			
Birth rates	16.1		10.5	
Live birth rate corrected by comparability factor (0.96)	15.4		—	

1482 children were born in Cambridge to parents not resident in the city. These are registered in the usual way, but are not included in the above table. 59 children, whose parents are Cambridge residents, were born outside the city, and these are included in the table.

The crude live birth rate was 16.1 births per 1,000 population. The rate for England and Wales is 18.4 and the average Cambridge rate for the last ten years is 14.6.

Comparison between our birth rate and that of other towns is complicated by the fact that all towns do not have a population of the same composition. Some places attract a larger number of retired people, and so the birth rate may seem unduly low. New industrial areas may have a high proportion of young married people with a correspondingly high birth rate. The Registrar-General, therefore, calculates a comparability factor and, when this is applied to the crude birth rate, the resulting figure is what the birth rate would be if Cambridge had a theoretical standard population. When all birth rates are based upon this same standard population, comparison of one with another becomes possible and useful.

Births in Institutions

The proportion of infants born in Nursing Homes and Hospitals was 59.4 per cent of the total births, an increase of 1.0 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

The following is a summary of institutional births belonging to Cambridge:

	<i>Births</i>	<i>Percentage of total Births</i>
Private Nursing Homes	91	5.7
Maternity Hospital	852	53.7

DEATHS

The number of deaths recorded was 950 (467 male, 483 female) a decrease of 34 compared with 1963. Cambridge residents who died away from the city are included in these figures. Strangers who died while in Cambridge are excluded.

The crude death rate was 9.6 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 11.3.

As in the case of the birth rate, correction of the death rate by a comparability factor is statistically desirable. The factor in this case is 1.06 and the corrected death rate is 10.1.

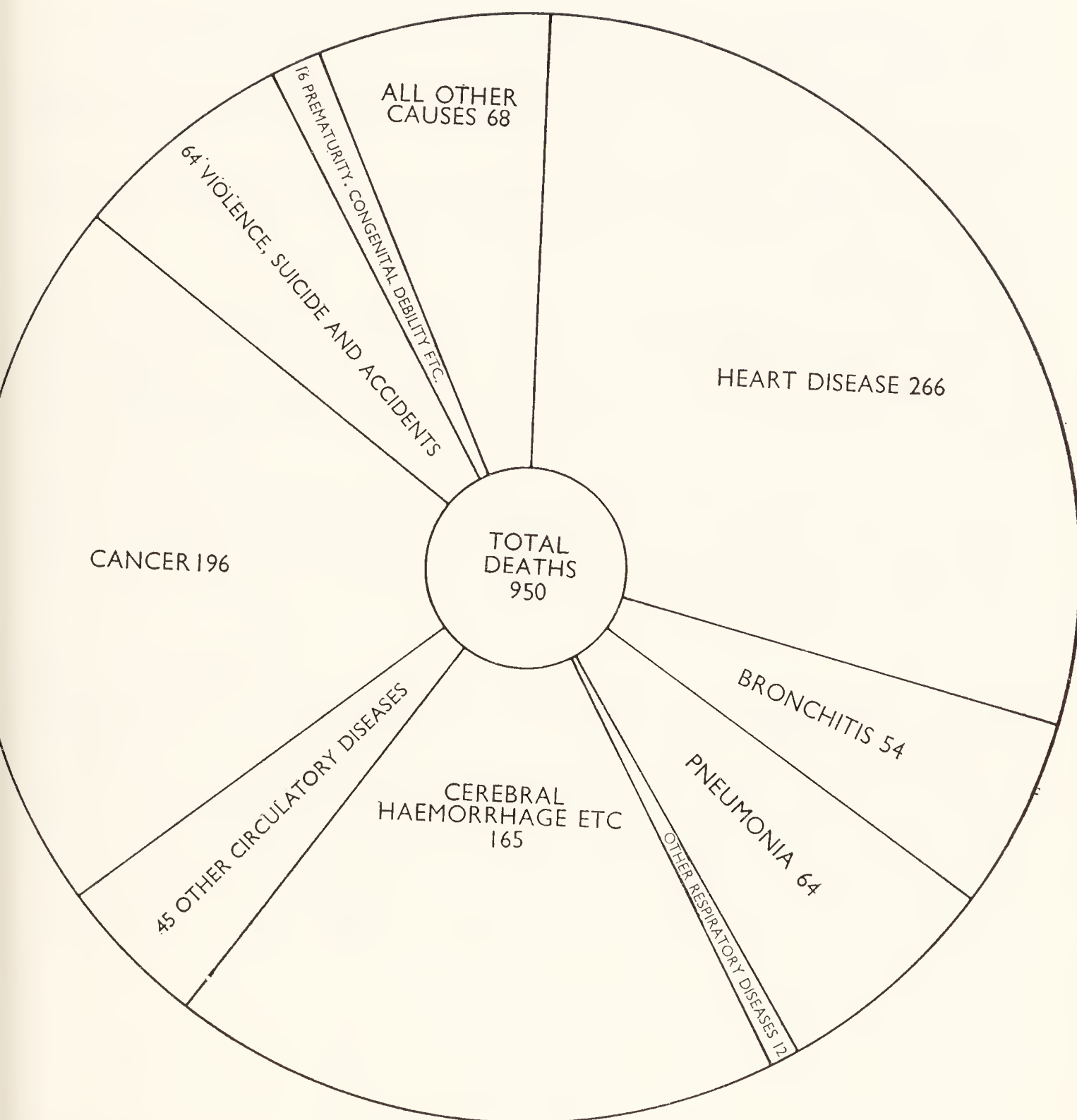
Causes and Ages of Death during the Year 1964

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>Under 1 Year</i>	<i>1-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65 and up-wards</i>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	—	—	—	1	5
Cancer:						
Lungs and Bronchus ..	43	—	—	1	19	23
Other	153	—	2	4	36	111
Leukaemia	2	—	1	—	—	1
Diabetes	8	—	—	—	2	6
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	128	—	—	—	13	115
Heart Disease	266	—	—	7	51	208
Other Circulatory Diseases ..	65	—	—	1	3	41
Pneumonia	64	2	—	1	4	57
Bronchitis	54	—	—	—	11	43
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	12	—	—	1	2	9
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	—	—	1	3	7
Nephritis	3	—	—	—	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	5	—	—	—	1	4
Congenital Malformations ..	8	5	3	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	78	11	1	4	12	50
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	15	—	6	2	3	4
All Other Accidents	36	—	2	6	5	23
Suicide	13	—	1	4	3	5
Totals ..	950	18	16	32	171	713

Deaths in Public Institutions

During the year there were 551 deaths of Cambridge residents in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes. This is 57.8 per cent of the total number of deaths. Last year the percentage was 54.3.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Per cent of total Deaths</i>
Addenbrooke's Hospital	228	24.0
Maternity Hospital, Mill Road	29	3.0
Chesterton Hospital	177	18.6
Brookfields Hospital	23	2.4
Private Nursing Homes	35	3.6
Other Institutions	59	6.2
Total	551	57.8



Analysis of Accidental Deaths	Road Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Consequent upon a fall	..	..	..	..	..	17
	Barbiturate poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Coal gas poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Electrocution	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Fractured Skull	..	..	..	..	..	2
							<u>51</u>

Analysis of Suicides	Coal gas poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Barbiturate poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	2
							<u>13</u>

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths during the year.

The number of deaths of mothers from sepsis, and from other puerperal conditions for the past ten years was 0 from sepsis and 1 from all other conditions.

The death rate from puerperal sepsis for the same period has been *nil*, and from other puerperal conditions 0.0006 per 1,000 births.

Infant Mortality

By infant mortality is meant the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age. This was 18 in 1964.

The Infant Mortality rate is the number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births. The rate was 11.3 in 1964. The rate for England and Wales was 20.0.

The Infant Mortality rate is a delicate index of the general healthiness of a community, since infants have a more tenuous grasp of life than older persons, and so tend to be more readily killed by disease and by poor environment. The following table shows the decline in the infant mortality rate during this century.

Year	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate*	Percentage of total deaths at all ages	Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales*
1900	128	132	21.9	154
1910	61	76	12.0	105
1920	50	41	8.8	80
1930	31	40	4.6	60
1940	34	38	3.6	55
1950	26	20	2.9	30
1960	26	18	2.8	21
1961	22	15	1.4	21
1962	22	15	2.2	21
1963	23	15	2.3	20
1964	18	11	1.8	20

**These figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number and so may not quite agree with statements elsewhere in this Report*

Net Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 Year

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1-2 weeks</i>	<i>2-3 weeks</i>	<i>3-4 weeks</i>	<i>Total under 1 month</i>	<i>1-3 months</i>	<i>3-6 months</i>	<i>6-9 months</i>	<i>9-12 months</i>	<i>Total deaths under 1 year</i>
Neo-Natal Asphyxia	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Heart Disease and Malformations	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Premature Birth	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Other Causes	3	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Totals ..	14	2	—	—	16	2	—	—	—	18

Neo-natal Mortality

The decline in infant deaths shows that they are preventable in great measure, but there is a ‘hard core’ due to causes which are, probably, irremovable. Various kinds of congenital abnormality and prematurity of birth are examples of such causes of death. These causes operate very early in life, in the first week or fortnight as a rule. It will be seen from the preceding table that 16 out of the 18 infant deaths occurred in the first month, and this may be expressed as a neo-natal mortality rate of 10.0 (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births).

SECTION 3. THE INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASE

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-2 years</i>	<i>3-4 years</i>	<i>5-9 years</i>	<i>10-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 yrs over</i>	<i>Age un- known</i>	<i>To</i>
Scarlet Fever	-	-	7	10	6	1	2	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	
Dysentery	-	-	2	2	1	5	5	-	-	-	1
Measles	10	50	74	81	6	-	1	-	-	2	22
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	
Tuberculosis											
<i>Respiratory</i>	-	-	-	-	1	8	2	11	8	-	3
<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Whooping Cough	1	12	8	9	6	1	1	-	-	4	4

Tuberculosis

The number of cases notified during the year was 36. The respiratory cases numbered 30 and the non-respiratory 6. Ten tuberculous patients died during the year and two posthumous notifications were received.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the end of 1964 was 255, of whom 160 were males and 95 females. The respiratory cases numbered 215 (144 males and 71 females) and the non-respiratory 40 (16 males and 24 females). Provision of treatment is a responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year B. C. G. Vaccination was continued in schools in the City. This vaccination gives resistance to tuberculosis in a way similar to other inoculations, i.e. immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis.

I give hereunder a table showing the number of children tested, found to be negative and vaccinated and also the number of children who showed a certain immunity to the disease:

<i>No. who accepted Skin Test and Vaccination</i>	<i>No. who accepted Skin Test only</i>	<i>No. skin Tested</i>	<i>Number Positive</i>	<i>Number Negative</i>	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>
1453	5	1328	209	1045	1023

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Regional Hospital Board continued to offer facilities for the examination of Cambridge citizens during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION*

Smallpox

During the year 1276 persons were vaccinated in the City.

Diphtheria

During the year 1636 children were immunised against Diphtheria and 787 were given a reinforcing injection following earlier immunisation.

Whooping Cough

1571 children were immunised against Whooping Cough, many of these at the same time as Diphtheria immunisation.

Poliomyelitis

1550 children completed a course of immunisation during the year.

**See page 64 for the numbers done at our own clinics.*

INVESTIGATION AND DISINFECTION

The inspectors made 358 visits to houses, schools, hospitals and places of work, investigating infectious diseases. This was additional to visits by medical officers and nursing staff (for which see Part IV of this Report.)

During the year 75 disinfections of premises were carried out. We also assist the police from time to time and have an arrangement with the public libraries for preventing the spread of infection through books. 21 parcels of gift clothing for overseas were disinfected here in compliance with government requirements.

115 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected in our ‘Sparkhall’ apparatus.

Part III
ENVIRONMENTAL
HYGIENE

SECTION 1. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TOPOGRAPHY

The City is situated in latitude 52° 12' N. and longitude 0° 7' E., about fifty miles north of London, on the midland side of East Anglia and in the southern part of the Fen District. The City is shaped like a very rough rectangle, about five miles from north to south and four miles from east to west. It is very low lying, the greater part being between 25 and 50 feet above sea level. In three places (near the railway station, at Trumpington and near Madingley) the ground rises above 50 feet and, on the boundary near to Girton, somewhat exceeds 75 feet. The only really high ground within the City boundary is at what may be termed the south eastern 'corner' where, at the beginning of the Roman road and exactly on the City boundary, a height of 225 feet is reached.

The City stands upon clay but this is overlain by gravel in a broad belt extending roughly from south-west to north-east. Through the middle, along this line, flows the River Cam which is the main means of drainage of the City. The river enters the City at the south-west, close to the 25 foot contour and leaves at the north-eastern extremity where the boundary is a little below 25 feet. The water is analysed periodically.

CLIMATE

As part of Great Britain, Cambridge shares in the insular climate but, since it is in a comparatively flat part of the country and facing the continent, it also shares to some extent in the Continental type of climate and falls somewhere between the truly insular and the truly continental. The prevailing winds come from the south-west and the rainfall is low relative to the rest of the country. There is an average of about 22 inches a year, with the greatest fall in October as a rule, and the least rain in February, although the actual number of rainy days is about the same in each of these extreme months.

The hours of sunshine amount to almost 7 per day in the middle of June and fall to less than 2 per day in December, averaging somewhat over 4 for the whole year. The relative humidity is, on the average, about 80, being at a maximum in December and January and a minimum about June.

The following list summarises the principal meteorological observations of 1964 (the figures in brackets are the averages for the past six years):

Rainfall:

Total	.. .. .	18.08 inches	..	(21.24)
Number of days with rain	..	151	..	(154)
Days with 0.04 inches or more	..	98	..	(106)
Days with less than 0.04 inches	..	53	..	(48)
Heaviest fall in 24 hours	.. ..	1.25 inches	(March 15th)	(1.30)

Temperature:

Highest temperature in screen ..	83°F. (27th Aug.)	(84°)
Lowest temperature in screen ..	15°F. (14th Jan.) ..	(13°)
Lowest grass temperature ..	4°F. (24th Dec.)..	(7°)
Number of frosts (<i>i.e.</i> , 32° F. and below) in screen	66 ..	(62)
Number of ground frosts (<i>i.e.</i> , 30° F. or below on grass) ..	114 ..	(110)

Miscellaneous:

Days with fog	17 ..	(16)
Days with thunder	4 ..	(7)
Days with snow	9 ..	(18)

INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

The University may be regarded as the oldest and one of the most important 'industries' of the City and, apart from its members, employs directly and indirectly a considerable number of people. The University Press may also be considered one of the city's principal industries. Other important trades and manufacturers are the production of radio and television equipment, scientific instruments, dairy equipment, cement and asphalt. Flour milling is carried on, and there are some other, smaller, industrial activities.

The city is well served by roads and railways, and there is an airport for private aviation immediately outside the boundary.

SECTION 2. THE ATMOSPHERE

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Clean Air Act 1956 laid upon local authorities certain obligations, both mandatory and permissive, to ensure the cleanliness of the air we breathe. It was a recognition in statutory form of the inescapable fact that there is no possible way of avoiding taking into our lungs everything, good and bad, held in the atmosphere.

New installations for burning fuel, within certain categories, must be reported to the local authority and requirements as to suitability, combustion performance and—particularly—heights of chimneys are specified. All these things are necessarily interlinked in order to produce the minimum amount of harmful effluent and to see that it is discharged at a height sufficient to ensure its dispersal and dilution.



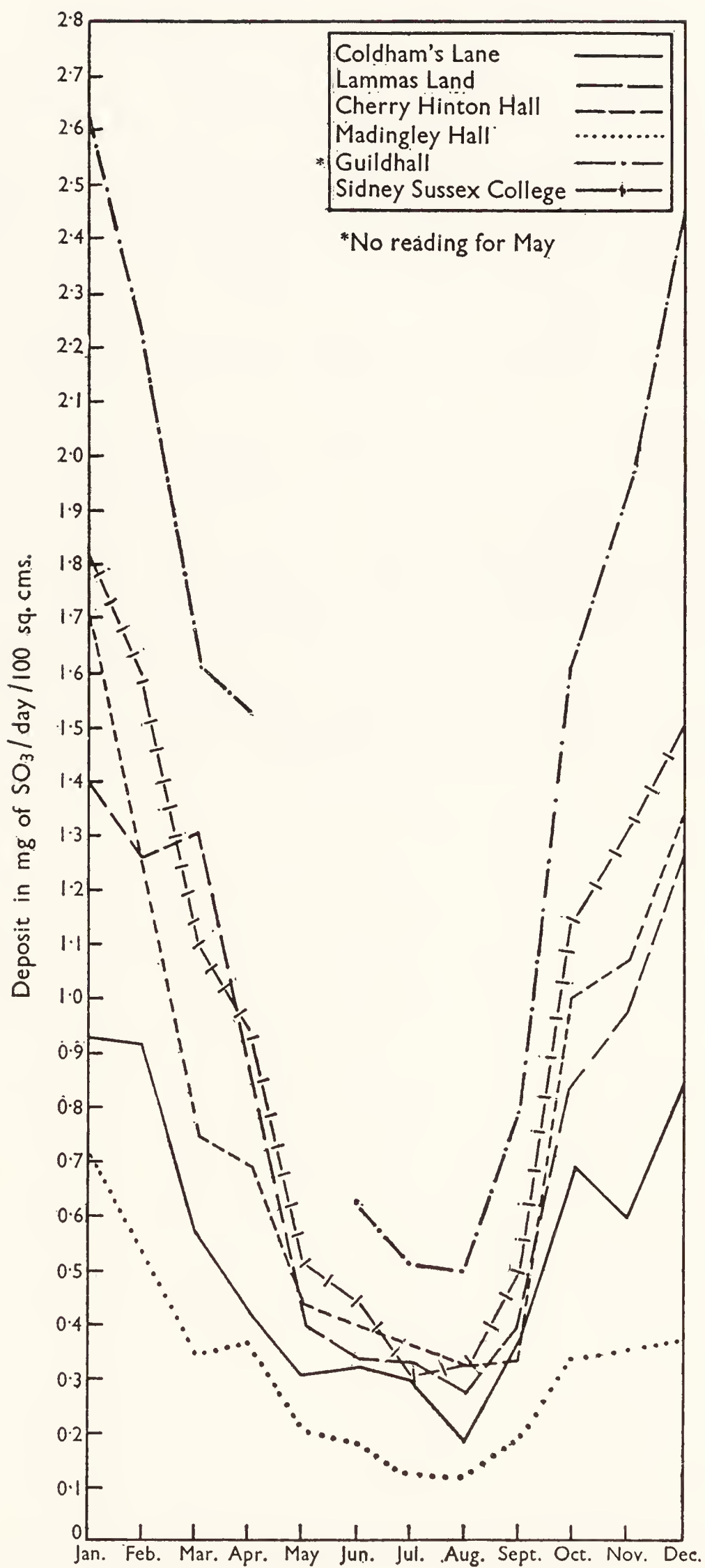
Measurement of Matter collected in Deposit Gauges

Period	Water-insoluble matter			Water-soluble matter			Total solids		
	Tons per square mile						Guild-hall	River Lane	Rustat Road
	Guild-hall	River Lane	Rustat Road	Guild-hall	River Lane	Rustat Road			
January	3.50	7.40	2.99	6.50	8.21	7.65	10.00	15.61	10.64
February	4.67	21.32	4.56	8.30	9.19	6.87	12.97	30.51	11.43
March	4.47	22.91	4.56	17.68	16.22	13.46	22.15	39.13	18.02
April	5.47	16.73	5.34	5.57	5.68	3.43	11.04	22.41	8.77
May	4.14	18.72	4.59	6.60	7.30	7.51	10.74	26.02	12.10
June	3.54	8.24	2.75	8.70	6.49	7.14	12.24	14.73	9.89
July	3.24	4.46	3.33	2.30	2.03	2.07	5.54	6.49	5.40
August	2.87	9.93	3.81	3.94	5.27	3.09	6.81	15.20	6.90
September	4.87	12.84	6.29	4.74	6.42	5.54	9.61	19.26	11.83
October	3.50	9.36	2.99	7.50	8.21	7.79	11.00	17.57	10.78
November	4.04	10.88	3.50	4.60	8.95	5.07	8.64	19.83	8.57
December	4.84	12.87	4.39	9.80	8.75	8.36	14.64	21.62	12.75

Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method

Period	Sulphur compounds expressed as milligrams SO ³ per day/100 sq. cm. lead peroxide					Sidney Sussex College
	Coldham's Lane	Lammas Ground	Cherryhin-ton Hall	Madingley Hall	Guildhall	
January	0.938	1.408	1.677	0.732	2.625	1.847
February	0.927	1.265	1.277	0.547	2.202	1.583
March	0.577	1.311	0.763	0.356	1.631	1.098
April	0.425	0.763	0.696	0.363	1.532	0.939
May	0.317	0.410	0.439	0.219	*	0.515
June	0.329	0.345	0.400	0.186	0.627	0.454
July	0.302	0.330	0.363	0.132	0.520	0.318
August	0.189	0.280	0.320	0.134	0.506	0.327
September	0.357	0.409	0.342	0.196	0.799	0.497
October	0.691	0.846	1.007	0.340	1.638	1.147
November	0.606	0.985	1.070	0.356	1.932	1.310
December	0.834	1.272	1.372	0.369	2.455	1.513

* Figures unobtainable



Smoke Control

On 11th October 1962 the City Council, in rejecting a second proposed Smoke Control Area, resolved not to proceed with any further Smoke Control Orders for the time being.

Complaints continued to be made about smoke however and my staff found it difficult to persuade people that little could be done to abate this kind of nuisance. At the same time statutory measures governing the bigger type of domestic installation and all types of industrial plant were enforced so that gradually the open domestic fire, burning bituminous coal, has been isolated as the chief offender in Cambridge. Bituminous coal is in fact the most expensive of fuels, as to its initial cost must be added the dirt and grime, the extra cleaning and the discomfort and disease caused by the smoke.

Accordingly in September 1964 the Council rescinded its previous negative decision and instructed the Chief Public Health Inspector to submit a programme of Smoke Control Areas covering, in time, the whole of the City and to carry out a detailed survey of a second area, to include the district containing most of the colleges with their many historic buildings—an area well worthy of preservation from decay and damage.

The City has been divided provisionally into twenty areas to be brought into force at the rate of one per year. It is to be hoped that as soon as enough of the City has been included in Smoke Control Areas to make an appreciable difference to the air, particularly in winter, that opposition will no longer be directed against this desirable public health measure.

SECTION 3. WATER SUPPLIES

THE PUBLIC SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Cambridge Water Company (whose area of supply includes the Rural Districts of Chesterton and South Cambridgeshire, the Borough of St Ives, the Urban District of Ramsey and the Rural District of St Ives) and is obtained from four deep wells sunk into chalk outcrop in the parishes of Fulbourn and Great Wilbraham some six miles East of the City, and Babraham, four miles South of the City.

The Fleam Dyke Well, has a daily yield which varies seasonally between 3.0 and 3.6 million gallons. The well is 162 ft. deep and has a water-tight lining from top to bottom. The pumps are capable of delivery at the rate of 160,000 gallons an hour. The water as piped from the well is practically sterile. Although many thousands of samples have been examined *Bacterium Coli* has never once been found in 100 c.c. Despite this fact, a small precautionary dose of 0.08 p.p.m. of chlorine is administered.

The Fulbourn Well has a maximum yield of 2 million gallons a day. The well is 58 ft. deep. The chemical quality of the water is at all times excellent, but it is subject to slight intermittent bacterial pollution. Because of this the well water is given a substantial dose of chlorine (0.5 p.p.m.) followed by a contact period of half an hour before being dechlorinated and turned into supply. Bacteriological examinations (which are made at weekly intervals) have shown that this treatment invariably produces a sterile water.

The Great Wilbraham source comprises duplicate 14 in. diameter boreholes sunk to a depth of 180 ft., and united at a depth of 165 ft. Duplicate electrically driven submersible pumps each having a capacity of approximately 50,000 gallons per hour (1.2 million gallons a day) are installed but only one pump is operated at a time. Water from this source, the quality of which is as high as that from Fleam Dyke, is conveyed through two miles of 12 in. diameter main to Fleam Dyke where it blends with the Fleam Dyke water and receives the same token dose of chlorine.

The Babraham Source comprises duplicate 17 in. diameter lined boreholes sunk to a depth of 150 ft. and united at a depth of 126 ft. Duplicate electrically driven pumps, each with a capacity of about 85,000 gallons per hour (2 million gallons a day), are installed but only one pump is operated at a time. After chlorination and dechlorination the water is delivered into the distribution system via three miles of 18 ins. diameter trunk main. To protect the quality of the water at source the Company has constructed and operates a sewage disposal system serving two farms and 14 cottages in the vicinity of the well. The water is not softened and has a hardness of 320 p.p.m.

Water Softening. The water pumped from the Fleam Dyke, Fulbourn and Great Wilbraham Wells has a hardness of 250 p.p.m. At Cherry Hinton the trunk mains conveying the water to the city are tapped, and one half of the total flow is passed through a base-exchange softening plant in which the whole of the hardness is removed. Subsequently the hard and softened portions of the supply are blended so that the water passing into supply normally has a total hardness of 130 p.p.m. only.

Service Reservoirs. On high ground at the top of Lime Kiln Hill at Cherry Hinton there are three covered service reservoirs having a combined capacity of 8 million gallons. These are connected to the trunk mains from the four sources of supply and act as balancing tanks. Thus, when the demand exceeds the rate of pumping, the balance flows out of the reservoirs and, conversely, when the rate of pumping exceeds the demand the balance flows into the reservoirs.

A further service reservoir at Coton with a capacity of 1 million gallons was brought into use during 1962.

General. During 1964 the supply has been entirely satisfactory as regards quality and unrestricted supplies were maintained despite the prolonged period of dry weather from July to November when the rainfall was 4.13 in. below the average for the period.

During the year, 2 samples of raw water were taken by my Department, that going into the supply was sampled 35 times for both chemical and bacteriological examinations. Prolonged tests made by the Water Pollution Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have shown that the water as supplied has no plumbo-solvent properties. No contamination of the supply occurred during 1964.

Chemical and bacteriological analysis have been constant and satisfactory throughout.

<i>Number of Samples examined during 1964:</i>				<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
Raw water—Fleam Dyke	..	..		2	13
Raw water—Fulbourn	..	..		12	52
Raw water—Great Wilbraham	..			2	12
Raw water—Babraham	..	..		2	12
Treated water—Fulbourn	..	..		nil	52
Treated water—Babraham	..	..		nil	12
Drawn from the distribution system	..			5	25

<i>Number of Dwelling-houses within the City at 31st December, 1964</i>				
(a) Directly supplied from tap	..	..	..	29508
(b) Supplied by standpipes	..	..	..	None
(c) Supplied by private wells, etc.	..	..	..	None

Analysis. The following report on the examination of a sample drawn from the distribution system on 6th January, 1965, may be taken as typical:

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION			
Appearance clear and bright.			
Colour	nil	Turbidity	less than 3
pH	7.4	Odour	nil
Electric Conductivity	480	Free Carbon Dioxide	15
Chlorine present as Chloride	17	Total Solids	340
Hardness: Total	130	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Nitrate Nitrogen	8.5	Carbonate	200
Ammonical Nitrogen	0.00	Carbonate	130
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.00	Non-carbonate	0
Metals	Absent	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Iron	.03	Oxygen absorbed	.00
Zinc, Copper, Lead	Absent	Magnesium (Mg.)	1.00
Calcium (Ca.)	51		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20–22°C.

N u m b e r o f Colonies de- veloping on Agar ..		0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
		<i>Present in.</i>	<i>Absent from.</i>	<i>Probable No.</i>
Presumptive	coli-form			
Reaction	..	—ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type I)	..	—ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii Reaction	..	—ml	100 ml	

The water is thus excellent for drinking and for domestic and trade purposes.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two open air public swimming baths within the City, at Jesus Green and Coldham’s Common. Both are owned by the Council and are equipped with chlorination and filtration plants. The new indoor swimming baths were opened at Donkey Common in 1963.

The water is heated to 74°F and is constantly re-circulated. During this re-circulation cycle the water is strained and filtered, and then re-chlorinated before being heated and returned to the pool. The chlorination level is maintained at 1.5 p.p.m. in the main pool and .5 p.p.m. in the small pool. The whole contents of the pools, 220,000 gallons, are circulated every four hours.

Regular samples are taken from the water in this pool and show that a consistently high bacterial standard is being maintained.

SECTION 4. SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Two hundred and seventeen of the specimens submitted to the Public Analyst were random samples and twenty-two others were submitted following complaints from consumers. The percentage of routine samples falling short of legal standards was about 5.5.

Although not all of these deficiencies necessarily involved danger to the health of the consumer, it is a sobering thought that over one in twenty of the articles sampled contravened some statute or other. This bears out the vital necessity for regular sampling, especially when one considers that for every complaint there are probably several instances where cause for complaint arises but the customer does not feel inclined to consult the Health Department.

During the warm summer of 1964 complaints of mouldy bread and confectionery were commonplace. It was not always possible to allocate blame, but successful proceedings were taken against one retailer.

The practice of returning stale bread and confectionery may well be at the root of this particular trouble. If a shopkeeper returns food to his supplier's vanman, there is nothing to prevent it being passed on to another retailer, whether by accident or design. In my opinion there is a strong case for amendment of the law to ensure that as far as possible all returned foodstuffs are so defaced before they leave the retailers' premises as to render retail sale impossible and the onus should be placed squarely on the retailer.

One informal milk sample was deficient in fat, but a subsequent formal sample proved satisfactory. We have now moved a long way from the days when watering milk was a common practice, and there is no doubt that the concentration of processing at large dairies is the biggest single contributing factor to the present happy state of affairs. Unfortunately, the handling of bottles *en masse* now provides a considerable problem arising from chipped bottles. The safeguard to be derived from visual inspection is limited by the mechanics of the human eye which tend to be faulty after the first few hundred bottles have whirled by, and rough handling by delivery roundsmen after leaving the dairy no doubt contributes to the number of chipped bottles.

This is an opportune time to reiterate my previous opinion that the disadvantages of the milk bottle are so numerous that it is time tradition gave way to progress; we are not as dependent on milk for basic nutriment as in former days and the present system is an expensive way of preparing and transporting what is after all eighty five per cent water. It is hoped that the new treatment techniques combined with an increase in domestic refrigerators will eventually supersede obsolescent handling methods.

During the year two hundred and thirty nine samples were taken in the City for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst. Of these fifty-five were milk samples.

General sampling

The following samples were submitted to the Public Analyst in Cambridge during the year:

INFORMAL

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>
Almond Oil	1	1	—
Aspirin Tablets	2	2	—
Baking Powder	1	1	—
Beef Mince	4	4	—
Beefburgers	1	1	—
Bread	3	—	3
Butter	9	9	—
Butter Beans	3	3	—
Cake	4	1	3
Cheese	3	3	—
Cherry Juice	1	1	—
Chicken Stock Cube	2	2	—
Chipped Potatoes	2	1	1
Coffee	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence ..	2	2	—
Cordials	4	4	—
Corned Beef	2	1	1
Cottage Cheese	1	—	1
Cream	1	—	1
Crumpets	1	—	1
Curry Powder	1	1	—
Desiccated Coconut	1	1	—
Double Cream	4	4	—
Dried Milk	7	6	1
Fish Cakes	1	1	—
Flour	4	4	—
Food Flavouring	1	1	—
Frig-Ice	1	1	—
Fruit Drinks	6	6	—
Glace Angelica	1	1	—
Gravy Mix	1	1	—
Hamburger Steak	2	2	—
Honeycomb Mould Jelly/Souffle	1	1	—
Honeyjel	1	1	—
Horseradish Relish	1	1	—
Hydrogen Peroxide Solution ..	3	3	—
Ice Cream	6	5	1
Infants' Preservative	1	1	—
Instant Mashed Potato	1	1	—
Jam	5	5	—
Jelly	1	1	—
Lard	5	5	—
Lemon Curd	1	1	—
Liquid Paraffin	1	1	—
Liver Sausage	1	1	—
Luncheon Meat	1	1	—
Malt Whisky	1	1	—
Margarine	5	5	—
Marmalade	4	4	—
Carried forward	117	104	13

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>
Brought forward	117	104	13
Meat Pie	2	—	2
Milk (Antibiotic)	14	14	—
Milk	32	31	1
Mustard	1	1	—
Olive Oil	3	3	—
Pickle	2	2	—
Pork Boiling Rings	1	1	—
Pork Chipolatas	1	1	—
Pork Sausages	1	—	1
Pure Fat	1	1	—
Quick Jel Lemon	1	1	—
Rum Flavoured Butter	1	1	—
Rumba Cup Drink	1	1	—
Salad Dressing	2	2	—
Salami	1	1	—
Shandy	2	2	—
Soup	1	1	—
Sponge Mixture	1	1	—
Spreads with Butter	5	5	—
Steakburgers	1	1	—
Steak and Kidney Pie	3	2	1
Stewing Steak	1	1	—
Strained Orange and Apricot Dessert	2	2	—
Suet	1	1	—
Sunflower Seed Oil	1	1	—
Tea	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	—
Turkey Croquettes	1	1	—
White Pepper	1	1	—
Wine	18	14	4
Yoghourt	3	1	2
Zinc and Castor Oil	2	2	—
TOTAL ..	226	202	24

FORMAL

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>
Chipped Potatoes	1	—	1
Hamburger Steak	1	—	1
Mayonnaise	1	1	—
Milk	9	9	—
Potatoes	1	1	—
TOTAL ..	13	11	2

MILK

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, came into force on 1st October 1964, their principal effect being to supersede the former designation ‘Tuberculin Tested’ by a new designation ‘Untreated’, following the success of the tuberculosis eradication scheme for dairy herds. There were hints of possible objections from the dairy industry presumably on the grounds that the forthrightness of the new designation might lead to consumer resistance. In the event there were no formal objections and the transition was effected smoothly in Cambridge.

At the end of 1964 the following licences were in force:

	Number
Pasteuriser	1
Dealer in pasteurised milk	99
Dealer in untreated milk	23
Dealer in sterilised milk	45
Steriliser	1

97 samples of designated milk were examined with the results given below:

Designation of milk	No. of samples tested	Appropriate test	No. of samples		
			Passed	Failed	Void
Pasteurised	36	Phosphatase	36	—	—
		Methylene Blue	32	2	2
Sterilised	8	Turbidity	8	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	51	Phosphatase	51	—	—
		Methylene Blue	51	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	2	Methylene Blue	2	—	—

Because of the shortage of staff throughout the year, milk sampling was one of the activities which had to be curtailed. However, ninety-seven samples were taken, with only two failures on the test for keeping quality. This is a creditable state of affairs. Milk-borne tuberculosis is now very rare, thanks to pasteurisation and the eradication scheme, but the risk of brucellosis is still too high for comfort and the only safe milk is a heat-treated milk.

There is a widely held belief that all milk is pasteurised, or that because it is in a bottle it must be pasteurised. This is quite erroneous and if more people could be persuaded to read what it says on the foil cap of their milk bottle we should be going a long way towards a universal demand—long overdue—that all milk should be heat-treated or pasteurised.

Ice Cream

Eighteen samples of ice cream were taken during the year and were examined by the Public Health Laboratory. They were graded according to Ministry of Health procedure as follows:

Grade 1 (Satisfactory)	..	..	..	14
Grade 2 (Fair)	..	..	..	4

FOOD INSPECTION

Food may be of the nature, substance and quality which the purchaser demands in the sense of having the prescribed composition and being free from adulteration but it may, nevertheless, be unsuitable for consumption by being diseased or decayed. Inspection is designed to discover such food so that it may be got rid of safely.

Meat Inspection

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 came into force on the 1st October 1963. Enforcement is not mandatory until 1st October 1965, the two year period of grace being given to allow local authorities to re-organise their inspection system where necessary. The main effect of the Regulations is to compel inspection of all carcasses slaughtered in accordance with a minutely detailed and comprehensive system, to enforce stamping of all fit meat, and to permit local authorities to make charges within permitted maxima in order to contribute towards the additional cost involved. The most weighty additional requirements for meat inspection staff is that an inspector must now be present at all times while slaughtering goes on as far as is practicable; previously it had been permissible to permit carcasses to accumulate and then go along to inspect them *en bloc*.

It was apparent very early after the commencement of the Regulations that they could not be enforced by the existing staff. Early in 1963 the Department carried out its own time and motion studies, which showed the need for a fifty per cent increase in inspectoral staff. Simultaneously several inspectors departed for higher paid jobs elsewhere and the position in the early part of the year was desperate.

Realising the urgency of the situation, the City Council decided to pay higher salaries and to increase the establishment of inspectors. All vacancies were filled by November, and stamping and charging commenced on 1st December. The Regulations are not easy to enforce, mainly because of our decentralised slaughtering system which requires the dispersal of staff at slaughterhouses of varying size and design. Recognising this, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has required the submission of monthly reports on the operation of the Regulations with a view to collating information which would be useful should it be found necessary to amend them.

The administration of a meat inspection service is no simple task. The slaughtering trade makes strenuous demands on all who are concerned with it and irregular and unusual hours of work are not the least onerous factor. There is not such a thing as a comprehensive system of meat marketing which is suitable for all localities, but I can only envy those municipalities with centralised abattoirs in which hours of slaughtering can be controlled and where meat inspectors can be concentrated. Our present arrangements involve considerable overtime for which the con-

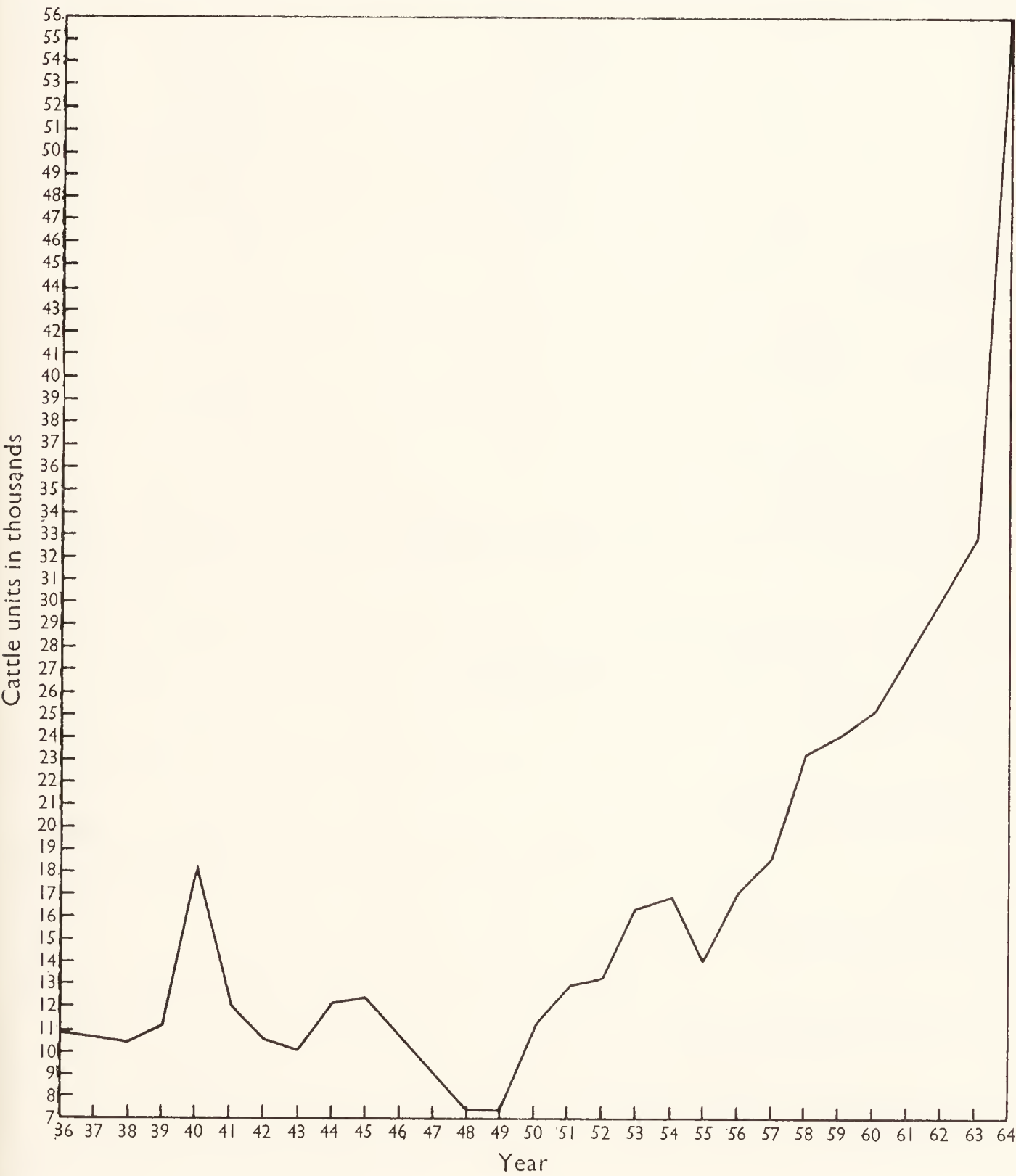
ditions of service prescribe no payment. This overtime work must be re-compensated by time off in lieu, which in turn plays havoc with the other work of the Department.

There was a marked rise in throughput at the Cambridge slaughterhouses during 1964, the total kill being about 70 per cent up on 1963.

The Inspectors use the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examinations. We are indebted to Dr Naylor (the director) for his interest and expert help. There is also close co-operation with the Department of Veterinary Medicine and other scientific bodies of the University.

The men working in the slaughterhouses have to be licensed by the Council, it being necessary to ensure that they are fit and proper persons and that humane methods are employed. Thirty-five licenses were held during the year and these are renewable annually.

Graph of all animals killed (shown as cattle units) from 1936



The following table shows the weight of meat condemned:

			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts</i>	<i>Sts</i>	<i>Lbs</i>
Beef	..	..	23	14	7	4
Mutton	..	..	2	15	6	9
Pork	..	..	26	18	2	12
Veal	..	..	—	8	0	12
			53	17	1	9

This table shows the percentage of carcasses, whole or in part, condemned, showing separate figures for all diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci, tuberculosis only and cysticercosis only:

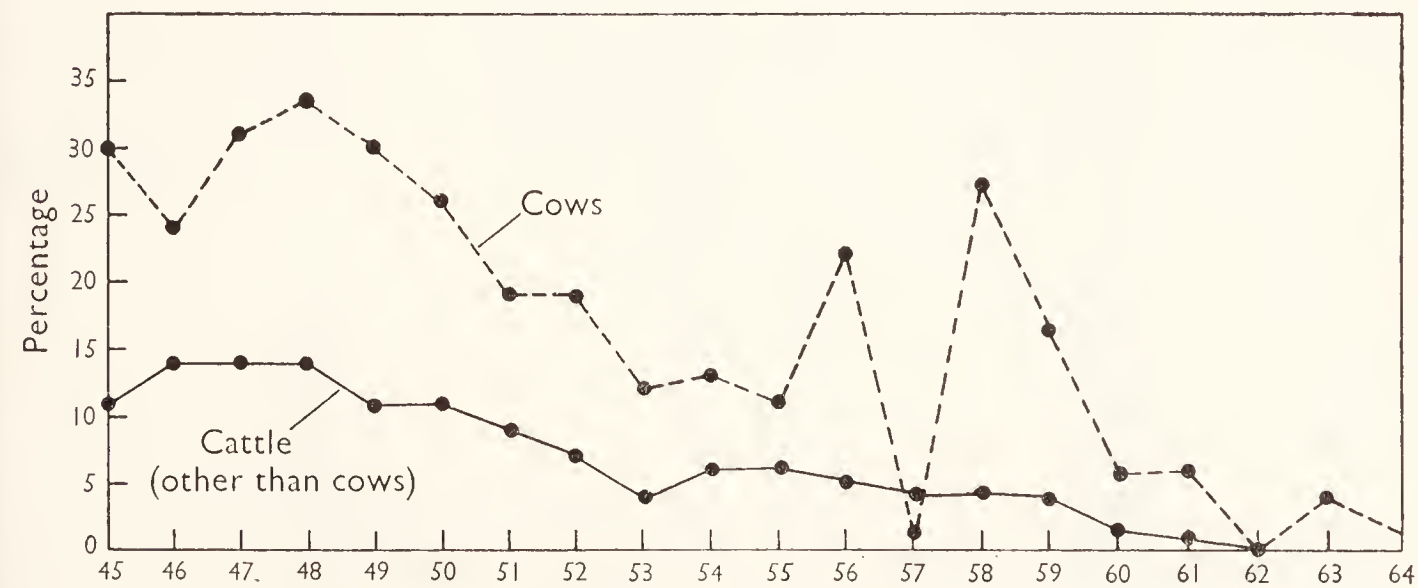
	<i>Cattle, excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	17,759	150	144	26,388	62,982
Number inspected	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	18	10	16	61	299
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1616	60	2	897	4109
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	9.2	46.66	12.5	3.6	6.9
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	2	1	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	—	—	19	479
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.09	1.33	0.69	0.07	0.76
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	137	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to the treatment by refrigeration	19	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

The following are the figures for recent years of cattle affected with tuberculosis:

	<i>Cattle</i> <i>(except Cows)</i>	<i>Cows</i>
1945	11.23 %	29.54 %
1946	13.99 %	23.54 %
1947	14.30 %	31.07 %
1948	14.11 %	33.16 %
1949	11.3 %	30.5 %
1950	11.7 %	26.6 %
1951	9.4 %	19.1 %
1952	7.9 %	19.6 %
1953	4.5 %	11.65 %
1954	6.14 %	12.78 %
1955	6.29 %	10.69 %
1956	5.2 %	22.9 %
1957	4.9 %	1.4 %
1958	4.9 %	27.7 %
1959	4.3 %	16.2 %
1960	1.8 %	6.3 %
1961	0.7 %	7.4 %
1962	0.9 %	0.8 %
1963	0.18 %	4.1 %
1964	.09 %	1.3 %

Tuberculosis in meat continues to decline and there is no doubt that greater economic loss is caused through parasite infestations, particularly liver fluke.

Percentage of the Number of Cattle and Cows Inspected Affected with Tuberculosis



Figures for liver fluke, were as follows:

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows only</i>
1949	15.5 %	18.3 %
1950	24.4 %	16.1 %
1951	20.7 %	13.0 %
1952	20.6 %	12.1 %
1953	14.7 %	8.05 %
1954	16.6 %	7.9 %
1955	28.5 %	6.3 %
1956	20.4 %	3.8 %
1957	14.25 %	1.9 %
1958	21.0 %	9.46 %
1959	28.74 %	9.86 %
1960	17.64 %	3.8 %
1961	16.0 %	7.4 %
1962	12.4 %	4.9 %
1963	13.8 %	4.1 %
1964	13.3 %	28.0 %

This disease caused the loss, during the year, of 2,371 beasts' livers and parts, 42 cows' livers and parts and 173 sheeps' livers and parts.

The figure for cysticercus bovis, a parasitic disease affecting animals and human beings were as follows:

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows only</i>
1949	11 cases	
1950	28 cases	7 cases
1951	24 do.	6 do.
1952	41 do.	2 do.
1953	24 do.	— do.
1954	38 do.	1 do.
1955	43 do.	— do.
1956	22 do.	1 do.
1957	66 do.	— do.
1958	82 do.	1 do.
1959	53 do.	— do.
1960	57 do.	— do.
1961	31 do.	— do.
1962	31 do.	— do.
1963	92 do.	— do.
1964	137 do.	— do.

The 137 cases discovered represents 0.76 per cent of all cattle slaughtered.

Inspection of Food other than Meat

List of Foods condemned:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts</i>	<i>Qtrs</i>	<i>Sts</i>	<i>Lbs</i>
Apples			1	0	2
Apple Rings			1	1	3
Bacon		6	1	0	0
Butter Beans			1	0	2
Cheese		1	0	1	0
Chicken			1	0	5
Dried Milk			1	0	0
Fish			3	0	0
Frozen Whole Egg ..			3	0	0
Kipperettes		1	3	0	9
Lard			1	0	0
Loose Corned Beef ..			3	1	10
Rabbit			1	1	5

Frozen Food Packets:

Beans 101; Beefburgers 88; Braised Beef 543; Brussel Sprouts 54; Chicken Pies 32; Chips 25; Fish 509; Fish Cakes 42; Fish Fingers 327; Ice Cream 14; Mixed Vegetables 33; Mousse 155; Orange Juice 71; Pastry 32; Peas 236; Prawn Cocktail 16; Sausages 11; Shepherd’s Pie 32; Steakburgers 50; Steaklets 71; Steak pies 39.

Smaller quantities of the following were also dealt with:

Assorted Tins	Cooking Fat	Ox Tongue
Baby Foods	Crab	Pears
Biscuits	Cream	Pie Filling
Brie Cheese	Cream Cheese	Pork Sausages
Butter	Creamed Rice	Raisins
Cake	Egg White	Rice
Cereals	Flan Cases	Sago
Cheese	Flour	Scotch Egg
Chickens	Haddock	Smoked Salmon
Chilli-Con-Carni	Ham	Spaghetti
Christmas Pudding	Liquid Whole Egg	Steak and Kidney Pie
Composit Rations	Margarine	Sugar
Continental Food	Mincemeat	Sunnyspread
Cooked Meat	Mixed Dried Fruit	Tea

Tinned Goods

Meat	521
Fish	102
Fruit	1324
Jam/Marmalade	23
Soup	50
Vegetables	655
Milk	167

Condemned food, other than rejected meat, is disposed of, under supervision, at the Council's destructor or tips. Rejected meat is stained with a green dye and either burnt in the Council's destructor, under supervision, or disposed of by the slaughter-house managers to two firms outside the City boundaries, where it is sterilised and manufactured into fertiliser.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

There are nine hundred and sixteen food premises in the City and the following figures show the various trades carried out. The difference in the totals is accounted for by the fact that many places sell more than one commodity.

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	25
Butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	94
Fish and Chips shops	..	..	..	..	..	23
Wet Fish dealers	..	..	..	..	..	21
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	76
Residential Catering Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	68
Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	..	484
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	229
Food Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	10
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	88
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	16
Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	14
Chemists	..	..	..	..	..	22
Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	10
Grocery	..	..	..	..	..	124
Greengrocery	..	..	..	..	..	68

Certain premises which are used for the manufacture, storage or sale of some kinds of food have to be registered with the Council under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. They are divided as follows:

Manufacture and sale of ice cream	..	..	..	..	2
Sale only of ice cream	..	..	..	..	255
Storage only of ice cream	..	..	..	..	1
Preparation of sausages and potted, pressed or preserved food	..	..	..	..	90

Three new applications for the sale of ice cream were granted during the year.

Visits made to food premises numbered 2,200, and 112 notices requiring compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations were given. There was one prosecution taken under the Regulations.

SECTION 5. HOUSING

NEW HOUSES

Houses erected by the Local Authority and private enterprise since 1919.

	<i>Erected by the Local Authority</i>	<i>Erected by others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1920	40	23	63
1921–1930	1226	1192	2418
1931–1940	1417	3382	4799
1941–1950	1558	279	1837
1951–1960	2970	1673	4643
1961	300	349	649
1962	356	246	602
1963	331	241	572
1964	198	441	639
Totals	8396	7826	16222

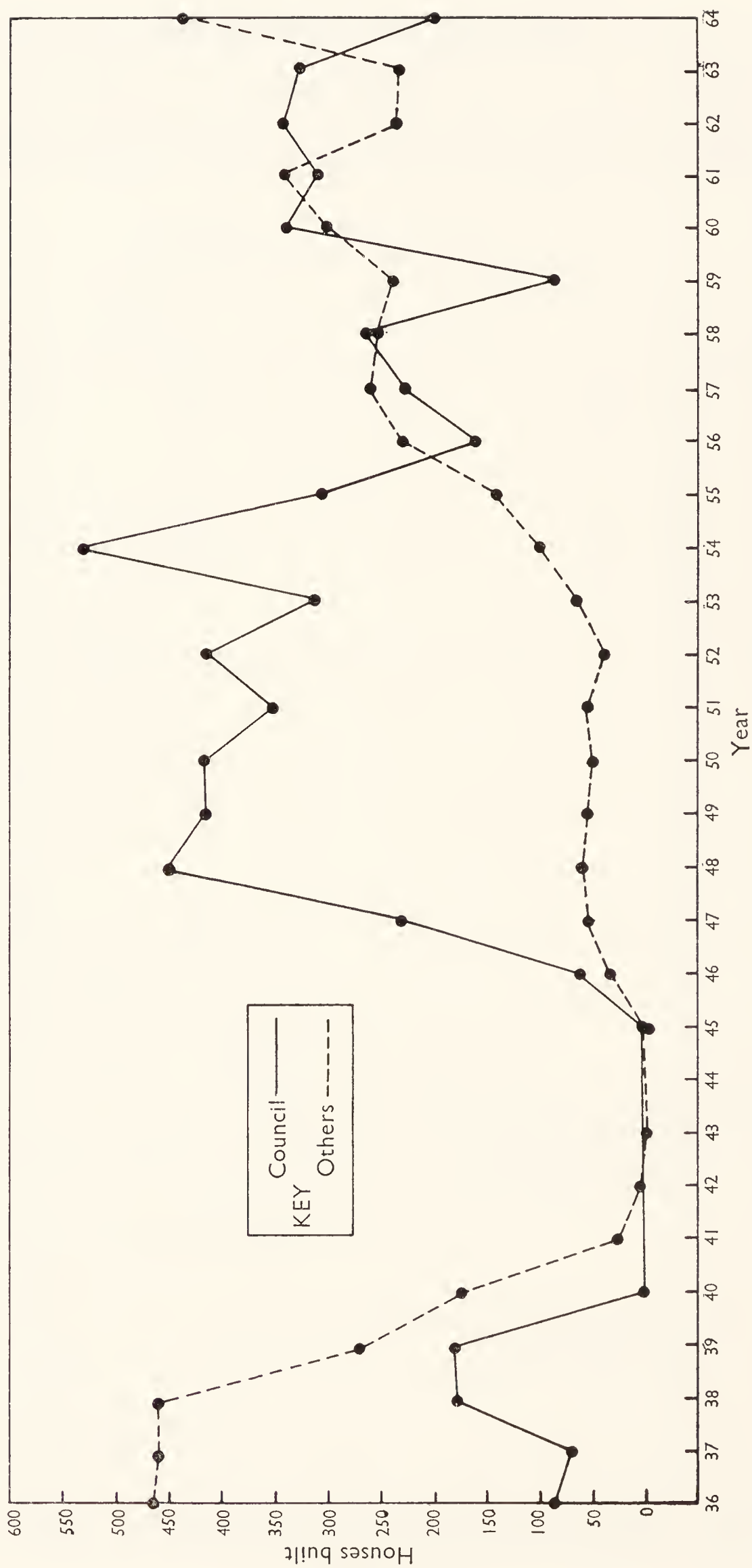
REPAIRS TO HOUSES

Number of houses in which repairs were done:

(a) Housing Act 1957:				
(i) formal action	..	..	..	2
(ii) informal action	..	..	..	6
Sub-total:				8
(b) Public Health Act 1936:				
(i) formal action	..	..	..	1
(ii) informal action	..	..	..	49
Sub-total:				50
TOTAL:				58

This work involved 252 visits.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE



CLEARANCE OF HOUSES

Under Section 2 of the Housing Act 1957, supplementary proposals were submitted to the Minister. These proposals affected 3,045 houses.

Progress in Housing Clearance

Housing Act, 1957. Sections 16 and 17

(Also voluntary action)

Individual Houses

	<i>Action taken during 1964</i>
Closing orders made	7
Undertakings accepted (not to use for human habitation) ..	—
Undertakings accepted (to make houses fit)	—
Undertakings given to demolish (Circular 33/56)	25
Demolitions following Undertakings	4
Demolition (by owners) (Demolition Orders)	10
Demolished by private concerns (voluntarily)	1
Demolished by local authority	—
Purchased by local authority for:	
Temporary accommodation	2
Demolition	5
Improved out of 'demolition' class	38

Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958. Section 3

Certificates of unfitness:

Issued	2
Demolished	—

Housing Act, 1957. Section 42

Clearance area procedure

Post-war clearance areas:

Demolished	24
Still occupied	161

Allocation of Council houses absorbed during the year: ..	93
Individual unfit houses represented to the Council: ..	13

Well-maintained payments: Many owners and tenants have spent significant sums of money on admittedly unfit houses in order to keep them, as far as possible, weatherproof and comfortable. When a house is finally represented the local authority is empowered to refund a certain proportion of the proven expenditure.

During the year £1,239 0s. 4d. was approved for payment to owners and occupiers to compensate them for money spent on maintenance.

Supplementary payments: £9,879 14s. 0d. has been approved during the year in supplementary payments.

Houses demolished after action by the Council

Before the year	1930	..	..	..	18
During the years	1930–1939	..	..		438
do.	1940–1945 (War Years)				36
During the year	1946	..	..	..	5
do.	1947	..	..	..	—
do.	1948	..	..	..	3
do.	1949	..	..	..	4
do.	1950	..	..	..	7
do.	1951	..	..	..	11
do.	1952	..	..	..	25
do.	1953	..	..	..	19
do.	1954	..	..	..	6
do.	1955	..	..	..	23
do.	1956	..	..	..	66
do.	1957	..	..	..	87
do.	1958	..	..	..	93
do.	1959	..	..	..	102
do.	1960	..	..	..	138
do.	1961	..	..	..	140
do.	1962	..	..	..	172
do.	1963	..	..	..	99
do.	1964	..	..	..	38
Total					<hr/> 1530 <hr/>

SECTION 6. OTHER MATTERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The City is sewered on the 'separate' system. This means two sets of pipes are provided, one for rain or 'storm' water and the other for foul water. This system is adopted for inland towns where it is essential to exclude all but foul water from sewage treatment works in order to reduce volume and, incidentally costs, by ensuring that—comparatively—clean water does not overburden the works.

Both storm and foul water eventually find their way into the Cam, the storm directly and the foul via the treatment works on Milton Road. The luxury of gravity flow to the works is denied us by the flatness of the land and pumping must be done to produce the necessary head at the works. Detritus tanks and filter beds are provided and the effluent conforms to the stipulations of the Great Ouse River Board.

From time to time complaints have been received of smell from the works but with the installation of odour control equipment this nuisance has been minimised.

DRAINAGE WORK

Where complaints are received from the occupiers of houses the Council may, in certain circumstances, cleanse the drain. The cost of the work may be recovered from the owners of the premises. In practice only those drains which cannot be cleared by simple means are dealt with by the Council and as a result much time and effort is expended on what sometimes appear to be trivial matters. Until one has experienced the unpleasant reality of a blocked drain on one's garden it is difficult to realise what a serious problem this can be.

35 drains involving 83 houses were dealt with by the Health Department staff. Where excavation is required the work is referred to the City Surveyor. A total of 37 sewers involving 160 houses were referred to him during 1964, the cost of the work done amounting to £365 13s. 11d.

In 1963 twenty-five instances involving 88 houses were referred to the City Surveyor at a cost of £381 6s. 6d.

DISINFESTATION

Arising out of inspections or complaints, 19 Council and 32 other premises were found to be infested with bed bugs, fleas, lice, cockroaches and other pests and were all treated. Where necessary, bedding and furnishings were disinfected or destroyed.

The department has continued to advise householders and trades people on how to rid their premises of insect pests and we have assisted the police in dealing with verminous persons. The Corporation Tips in Coldham's Lane have been sprayed regularly during the summer months.

From time to time we come across people who have allowed themselves, their clothing and their house to become infested with vermin.

The house we can deal with as a routine: the clothing we can treat with a little more trouble: the person always proves a problem. To disinfect persons it is essential to have regard to their health. A healthy person is not too difficult if willing to co-operate but it is unfortunately true that old and infirm people are found with head and body lice. The problem then is as much psychological as physical—a shock to the susceptibilities can be as bad as a shock to the body.

Even when there are no such complications things may not be straightforward. We always have trouble, for instance, in finding female assistance to delouse infested women. This does not happen often enough to justify a permanent member of the staff to be engaged.

Healthy men are cleaned up under the supervision of our handyman. The Public Health Committee makes an ex-gratia payment for each man disinfested as this distasteful task is quite outside the normal line of duty. During 1964 there were 12 men disinfested.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The Council is responsible for enforcing parts of the Factory Act 1937 relating to sanitary accommodation for all factories.

Where there is no mechanical power in a factory, provisions on cleanliness, overcrowding, heating and ventilation are also administered by the Council. Routine visits are made by the Public Health Inspectors and a factory register has to be kept.

Lists of outworkers or persons who do work in their homes in connection with a factory must be regularly sent to the local authority.

There are 440 factories on the register, divided into 400 power factories and 40 without mechanical power.

100 visits were made to these factories during the year and 5 visits were made to building and engineering works. Notices regarding defects were served in 8 cases, other matters being dealt with informally.

The following tables, which are in the form required by the Minister of Labour, give particulars of the administration of the Acts in this area.

1. Inspections for the Purposes of Provisions as to Health

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i> (2)	<i>Written notices</i> (3)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (4)
Factories with mechanical power	92	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	8	—	—
*Other premises under the Act (Not including outworkers' premises)	5	—	—
	—	—	—
Total	105	—	—
* Electrical stations should be reckoned as factories			

2. Defects Found

Particulars (1)	Number of defects			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	—	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperatures (S. 3) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7) {	insufficient	—	—	—
	unsuitable ..	—	—	—
	not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—
Other offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	1	—

3. Outworkers

(Factories Act, 1961, Section 133)

Total lists received from employers during the year	51
Total lists received from other Councils during the year	7
Total lists forwarded to other Councils during the year	16
Contraventions found	—
Action taken	—

4. Registered Factories

Factories on the Register (Section 8) at the end of the year ..	440
---	-----

5. Other Matters

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:

Class	Number
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 128)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 3)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ..
	Reports of action sent to H.M. Inspector ..
	—
Others	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

This Act came into force on August 1st and the first task was to register relevant premises. By the end of the year 1506 premises had been registered, 157 inspected and 118 notices had been served.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are two registered common lodging houses in the City. Both are operated by professional organisations skilled in the work and no complaints were received as to their management.

The Church Army Hostel in Willow Walk is a comparatively modern building with thirty-four beds. There is a resident Captain who works closely with the Department of Public Health.

The White Ribbon, East Road, is a hostel operated by the Salvation Army with forty-three beds. As reported in my 1963 report a Compulsory Purchase Order taken with a view to providing a site for a bigger and better hostel was truncated by the Minister. The effect of this has been to make it almost impossible to carry out the original scheme on this site. A further complication has arisen by the tenuous designation of the 'East Road Area' including the White Ribbon site, for redevelopment. This has effectually stultified any similar development in the area until a comprehensive plan has been evolved for the whole. The Salvation Army, being acutely aware of the need for this accommodation, are desperately anxious to go ahead with building something somewhere in Cambridge. They are willing to accept other sites and the City Architect has promised to do what he can to help.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are registered under this Act and are in a satisfactory condition.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

This order places on local authorities the responsibility of inspecting and licensing waste food boiling plants. Every collector of waste foods must boil the material in a licensed plant before feeding it or redistributing it for feeding purposes. Collectors having not more than four weaned pigs or 50 head of poultry who boil waste foods for feeding on their premises to their own stock, do not need to have licences.

Twenty-seven waste food boiling plants have been inspected and licensed.

RODENT CONTROL

4,629 visits were made in connection with rodent control in 1964. This was an exceptionally busy year with hardly a day's respite from complaints.

Despite killing as many rats as possible we never seem to kill enough. Perhaps by killing them we are merely making room for others to live.

Two sewer treatments were carried out using 'Fluorakil 3'. The areas covered included Queen Edith's Way and surrounding estates, the City Centre, Cherry Hinton, Trumpington and manholes in other districts where previous poison takes have been recorded.

'Rinnoxin', an improved anti-coagulant poison, has been used this year with good results, especially for infestations of mice. A quicker effect was obtained than by using 'Warfarin'.

A few reports of suspected Coypu were received. On inspection these were found to be either rats or hedgehogs.

Part IV
WELFARE SERVICES

SECTION 1. GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES

HOME HELPS

The following table summarises the work which was done during the year.

No. of cases receiving help at beginning of period (1)					No. of new cases during period (2)					No. of cases terminated during period (3)					No. of cases remaining at end of period (4)				
M	T	CS	O	T	M	T	CS	O	T	M	T	CS	O	T	M	T	CS	O	T
6	5	361	131	503	232	0	245	177	654	230	0	213	199	642	8	5	393	109	515

No. of persons receiving help during period (5)					No. of Home Helps employed (6)		No. of hours of duty performed (7)	No. of cases investigated but no help given (8)				
M	T	CS	O	T	full time	part time	TOTAL	M	T	CS	O	T
238	5	606	308	1157	44	129	137057½	91	—	31	86	208

M=Maternity Case
T=Tuberculosis
CS=Chronic Sick
O=Others
T=Total

No. of patients on full rate 224
No. of patients on assessment 933
Total income £10,464. 18s. 1d.

Neighbourly Help

In addition to the ordinary Home Help Service, we are able to arrange, from time to time, for neighbours to give help to old people living alone, especially in the evenings and at weekends.

HEALTH VISITING

The full staff is 15 Health Visitor/School Nurses. The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors is shown in the following table. The Health Visitors are also School Nurses and therefore only a part of their time is given to Health Visiting.

First visits to infants born in 1964	..	..	1696
Subsequent visits to infants	..	..	5817
Visits to children born in 1963	..	..	3490
Visits to children born in 1959/62	..	..	6052
Visits to expectant mothers	..	..	442
Visits re care of the aged	..	..	1734
Visits to cases of tuberculosis	..	..	201
Visits on behalf of Addenbrooke's Hospital to homes of patients before or after admission			85
Visits to other cases	..	..	1413
*Fruitless visits	..	..	3242
			<hr/>
			24172
			<hr/>
			1963—22808

The Health Visitors have a good relationship with most of the general practitioners. One large group practice has regular monthly meetings with the Health Visitors on their area, while two other large group practices welcome consultations by arrangement.

The Health Visitors follow up patients discharged from Regional Hospitals as requested, particularly those from the Geriatric Unit.

HOME NURSING

Home Nursing

The staff consists of a Superintendent and 14 full-time nurses. The work done throughout the year is summarized as follows:—

The number of cases on the books at 1/1/64	354
New cases in 1964	1337
	<hr/>
	1691 (1963—1825)
	<hr/>
No. of Visits paid: Medical	30663
Surgical	8614
Infectious Diseases	82
Tuberculosis	55
Maternal Complications	152
*Fruitless Visits	187
	<hr/>
	39753 (1963—41848)
	<hr/>

* Calls at houses where no one was at home or where, for some other reason the object of the visit could not be attained.

SECTION 2. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY

Midwives

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives is Miss A. McNiven, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. who is also the Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.

Twenty-three midwives gave notification of intention to practise in the City during the year.

In addition to domiciliary and private midwives, 49 midwives notified institutional practise from the Maternity Hospital (18 of these left the district during the year), and 6 from the Evelyn Nursing Home (1 of these left the district during the year).

Municipal Midwifery Service

There were 8 full-time midwives at the end of the year. They attended 532 cases (1963–514). These cases accounted for 34 % of the births of Cambridge residents.

The number of visits paid to midwifery cases was 9,816. The number of ante-natal visits was 6,432.

Gas and Air Analgesia was administered by the midwives in 1 case; Trilene in 419 cases.

Births

The number of births in Cambridge notified during the year to parents who normally reside in the City is as follows:—

	1964		1963	
Notified from Nursing Homes ..	91	(6.1 %)	89	(6.2 %)
Notified from Maternity Hospital ..	852	(57.4 %)	809	(56.2 %)
Notified from patient's own home	541	(36.5 %)	539	(37.6 %)
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1484		1439	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The usual monthly ante-natal session was held at Auckland Road Clinic, and the attendances are shown in the following tables:—

<i>Total Attendances:</i>	1964	1963
Non-Pregnant ..	—	—
Ante-Natal ..	94	109
Post-Natal ..	3	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97	111
	<hr/>	<hr/>

<i>Classification of Patients:</i>	<i>Brought forward from 1963</i>	<i>New Cases in 1964</i>	<i>Total Number who attended in the year</i>
No. of Patients who had examinations and were found to be non-pregnant	—	—	—
No. who had ante-natal examinations only (no subsequent post-natal in 1963)	—	69	69
No. who had ante-natal examinations and returned for post-natal	2	1	3
No. who had post-natal only (no previous ante-natal) . .	—	—	—
	<u>2</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>72</u>
(1963)	(4)	(78)	(82)

Relaxation Exercise classes in connection with the Municipal Midwifery Service were held at Romsey Clinic on Thursday afternoons, conducted by the municipal midwives. 17 courses (1963—20) were held consisting of 5 classes each, and 9–11 expectant mothers were accommodated in each class. 849 attendances were made during the year. In 1963, 839 attendances were made.

INFANT WELFARE

Premature Births

The number of live premature births (*i.e.*, birth weight 5 lbs. 8 ozs. or less) in the cases of City residents during 1964 was 76, and the survivals at the end of one month were:—

	<i>Year of Birth</i>		<i>Survived at end of One Month</i>	
	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>
Born at Home	12	18	12	16
Born in Hospital	63	58	55	50
Born in Nursing Home	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>76</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>67</u>

Special attention is given to this group of infants by the Health Visitors.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Twelve infant welfare sessions were held weekly and one fortnightly in the City at ten centres. Toddler sessions, for children of 18 months to 5 years, who attended by appointment were held at five centres.

Romsey, Cherry Hinton, Auckland Road, East Barnwell and Arbury toddler sessions are by appointment once a month.

The usual activities of weighing babies, giving advice to the mothers, and selling foods were carried on at all the centres. Proprietary brands of dried milk were sold at cost price. Accessory food substances, *e.g.*, Virol, Marmite, Calcium, Iron and Vitamin Tablets were also obtainable.

In addition, the centres functioned as depots for the distribution, on behalf of the Welfare Food Distribution Centre of National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin Capsules and Orange Juice for expectant mothers and children.

ATTENDANCES AT MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS DURING THE YEAR 1964

Clinic	Day and Time Held	No. of Sessions held in the Year	New Cases		No. of Attendances			Nos. who attended in the year, and who at the end of the year were:			Doctors Consultations
			0-1	1-5	Born	Born	Born	0-1	1-2	2-5	
Arbury Road	Monday	p.m.	47	7	987	770	310				373
Arbury Road	Tuesday	a.m.	48	6	525	784	337	182	223	279	628
Arbury Road		p.m.	11	6	—	—	164				168
Auckland Road	Tuesday	p.m.	48	7	928	1011	126				398
Auckland Road	Friday	p.m.	14	4	—	36	159	111	111	135	195
Castle Street	Tuesday	a.m.	47	6	625	432	323				313
Castle Street	Tuesday	p.m.	47	11	818	704	314	160	136	161	514
Cherry Hinton	Monday	p.m.	47	9	778	761	275	178	156	256	409
Cherry Hinton	Thursday	a.m.	14	10	—	15	208				221
Cherry Hinton	Thursday	p.m.	50	16	964	559	213				677
Chesterton	Thursday	p.m.	49	9	1225	1137	150				736
Chesterton	Friday	p.m.	14	12	2	40	180	150	118	163	215
East Barnwell	Tuesday	p.m.	48	13	931	826	246				474
East Barnwell	Friday	p.m.	11	1	—	32	150	100	96	152	182
Newnham	Wednesday	p.m.	49	17	425	392	239	66	48	69	346
Norwich Street	Wednesday	a.m.	49	8	530	356	132	66	43	30	283
Romsey	Monday	p.m.	15	3	3	15	181				198
Romsey	Wednesday	p.m.	49	17	1390	1017	207	225	178	127	722
Romsey	Thursday 1st 3rd	a.m.	49	8	733	486	178				267
Trumpington	Monday	p.m.	21	42	5	184	199	37	30	38	152
	in Month		727	1432	175	10938	9582	4211	1275	1139	7471
	(1963)	(695)		(1315)	(155)	(10203)	(8300)	(3723)	(1198)	(1067)	(7315)

Test Feeds

During the year infant weighing machines were lent out 202 times (1963—144) to mothers, to enable them to carry out 24-hour test feeds at home.

Phenylketonuria

Some children are born with a disorder of metabolism which quickly leads to irreversible brain damage so that they become severely subnormal mentally. Although the incidence of this state is only about 1 in 20,000 the recent introduction of a simple urine test to reveal the condition makes it worth while carrying out as a routine for, if discovered shortly after birth, suitable dietetic treatment usually prevents brain damage and enables the child to grow up mentally normal. The health visitors are now testing the urine of all babies for phenylpyruvic acid at three weeks and again at six weeks. So far we have not discovered a case of this abnormality but this, of course, is a very welcome discovery.

Congenital dislocation of the hip

This condition, if not corrected early in life, leads to a serious abnormality in walking or necessitates the alternative of an operation and more or less lengthy period in a plaster cast. All our midwives have received instruction in early testing for congenital dislocation of the hip and they examine every child whom they deliver at the age of three days.

NURSERIES

Sedley Day Nursery

This Nursery takes 40 children 0 to 5 years full-time, and 3 part-time. The Nursery is in the charge of a Matron (S.R.N.) with a Deputy Matron and Warden, 1 Nursery Nurse and 2 Nursery assistants. It is open Monday to Friday from 8.30 to 5.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer visits the Nursery periodically and conducts a full medical inspection of each child. During the year the Medical Officer paid 3 visits to the Nursery and 131 inspections were carried out.

The Nursery is accepted by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health as a Training Centre for the training in practical work of a number of students who are taking the Nursery Nurses' Course at the Technical College. As a rule four students are under training at the Nursery.

The attendances during the year were as follows:—

		<i>Capacity</i>		<i>Average Attendance</i>		<i>No. on</i>	<i>No. of</i>	
		F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.	<i>Waiting List</i>	F.T.	P.T.
Age 0 to 2	..	14		12		37	2912	
Age 2 to 5	..	26	3	26	4	52	6421	938

(F.T.=Full-time P.T.=Part-time)

Register of Private Nurseries and Daily Minders

There were at the end of the year 12 registered private Nurseries accommodating 272 children in all, and 3 daily minders, minding 13 children.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SCHEME

The following tables show the treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children during the year:

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	49	43	43	39
*Children under five	281	240	240	193

* This does not include children in attendance at nursery classes

	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>General Anaesthetics</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treatment</i>	<i>Dressings</i>	<i>Radio-graphs</i>	<i>Dentures provided</i>	
								<i>Complete</i>	<i>Partial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	97	21	27	3	—	—	1	16	8
Children under five	180	91	382	3	26	—	—	—	—

OTHER INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Illegitimate Children

A grant of £225 a year continues to be paid to the Cambridge Association for Social Welfare in virtue of their work among mothers of illegitimate children.

Child Life Protection

The work of supervision of children 0 to 15 years old, boarded out for gain, is the responsibility of the Children's Committee under the Children Act, but the City Health Visitors continue to inspect and report quarterly to the Children's Officer on those foster-children who are under 5 years of age.

The number of foster-children on the register at the end of 1964 was 31 (1963—24), and the number of foster-mothers was 26 (1963—16).

Artificial Sunlight Clinics

Ultra-violet Light Therapy was given twice weekly at both Auckland Road and Romsey Clinics. Most of the children were referred for treatment by City Medical Officers, and a few by private practitioners.

Those children who underwent a full course of treatment appeared to be greatly benefited by it, especially in improved general tone and resistance to infection. The clinics were temporarily stopped during the summer.

The number of children treated, the attendances, and the conditions for which they were recommended, are shown in the following table:

	<i>Auckland Road</i>		<i>Romsey</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>
Brought forward from previous year ..	12	18	5	5	17	23
New Cases	13	22	16	5	29	27
	<hr/> 25 <hr/>	<hr/> 40 <hr/>	<hr/> 21 <hr/>	<hr/> 10 <hr/>	<hr/> 46 <hr/>	<hr/> 50 <hr/>
Of these:						
Completed the course..	19	21	5	5	24	26
Defaulted	3	7	4	—	7	7
Carried forward to next year	3	12	12	5	15	17
	<hr/> 25 <hr/>	<hr/> 40 <hr/>	<hr/> 21 <hr/>	<hr/> 10 <hr/>	<hr/> 46 <hr/>	<hr/> 50 <hr/>
<i>Number of Attendances</i>	238	424	203	134	441	558

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunization, and Vaccination of Children under Five

Immunization and vaccination is carried out at all Infant Welfare Clinics.

	<i>Vacc.</i>	<i>Diph.</i>	<i>Wh. Cough</i>	<i>Diph. and Wh. Cough</i>	<i>Diph. and Tetanus</i>	<i>Diph. Wh. Cough Tetanus</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>
By General Practitioners	695	2	—	—	19	1022	2
At Infant Welfare Clinics	317	—	—	—	12	502	—
	<u>1012</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>1524</u>	<u>2</u>

Speech Therapy

Six Children were referred for speech therapy in 1964 (1963—10).

Chest Clinic

No Patients were referred to this clinic in 1964 (1963—0).

Routine Medical Inspections at Nursery Schools

During the year an Assistant Medical Officer carried out a number of routine medical inspections of children under five attending Nursery Schools. Numbers inspected 216 (1963—218).

Handicapped Children Under 5

At the end of 1964 our registers contained the names of 30 mentally handicapped children and 48 physically handicapped.

SECTION 3. THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1964

Number of Schools:

Primary	22
Secondary Grammar	2
Secondary Modern	5
Special	2
Nursery	4

Number of Departments:

Nursery	4
Primary	32
Secondary Grammar	4
Secondary Modern	9
Special	2

Number of children on registers

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
12100	12315	12585	12692	13077	13187	13287	13260	13131	13402	13699

Average number of children in attendance

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
11390	11419	11548	11492	11695	12225	11296	11681	12044	12222	12302

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION

The usual arrangements for routine medical inspections in this country provide for an examination shortly after a child enters school, another at the age of ten and a final one as a ‘leaver’. In Cambridge children are examined at three-yearly intervals, so that the full range of routine medical inspection is:

1. At nursery school (every term)
2. At primary school as entrants (in the 6th year)
3. At primary school in the 9th year
4. At secondary school in the 12th year
5. At secondary school as leavers (in the 15th year)
6. At grammar school if remaining beyond the statutory leaving age (17 or 18).

The ninth year examination is valuable because the child is more co-operative than as an ‘entrant,’ the teaching staff have had some experience of his life under school conditions, and his sight can be tested more satisfactorily than at an earlier age.

Under the usual system the examination at the age of 10 comes when a child is about to leave the primary school and go to the secondary school, and this has the disadvantage that any consultation about the child’s future is, necessarily, with teachers who are about to relinquish charge of him. It seems very much better, therefore, to transfer this examination to one year later when the child has just entered the secondary school. Any consultation about his health at this stage is with the teacher who will have charge of him for some years to come and, moreover, parents attending the medical inspection are brought into contact with the school staff early in the child’s attendance at the new school.

We have in Cambridge, therefore, a very comprehensive system of routine medical inspection.

The details given in the numbered Tables which follow are in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Education.

Part I.—Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)

Infestation with Vermin

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	27710
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	52
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	12
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical condition of pupils inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination (See Note 1 above)	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		No.	No.		(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960 and later	269	264	5		—	10	10
1959	699	692	7		8	72	73
1958	547	540	7		9	63	68
1957	—	—	—		—	—	—
1956	775	772	3		33	71	102
1955	214	213	1		12	15	23
1954	50	50	—		1	—	1
1953	265	263	2		17	23	38
1952	882	870	12		52	115	158
1951	366	364	2		14	40	47
1950	355	355	—		36	35	69
1949 and earlier	1085	1071	14		46	105	142
Total	5507	5454	53		228	549	731

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total

to two places of decimals

Part II.—Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical Inspection during the Year

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		Periodic Inspections				Special Insp'ns (7)
			Entrants (3)	Leavers (4)	Others (5)	Total (6)	
4	Skin	T O	5 35	7 17	10 36	22 88	4 4
5	Eyes: (a) Vision	T O	17 19	82 22	129 90	228 131	63 16
	(b) Squint	T O	12 15	2 1	1 5	15 21	1 —
	(c) Other	T O	1 10	1 6	5 12	7 28	1 5
6	Ears (a) Hearing.. ..	T O	23 20	3 2	30 22	56 44	25 9
	(b) Otitis Media	T O	4 31	— 1	— 9	4 41	— 2
	(c) Other	T O	2 5	— —	— 2	2 7	— 3
7	Nose and Throat	T O	21 205	4 33	16 127	41 365	6 21
8	Speech	T O	14 19	— —	4 3	18 22	9 4
9	Lymphatic Glands	T O	— 35	— —	— 17	— 52	— 2
10	Heart	T O	4 38	5 10	6 21	15 69	1 2
11	Lungs	T O	5 60	2 9	8 28	15 97	7 11
12	Developmental (a) Hernia	T O	1 1	— —	— 1	1 2	— —
	(b) Other	T O	— 2	1 —	2 6	3 8	— 2
13	Orthopaedic (a) Posture	T O	4 2	73 4	79 8	156 14	16 1
	(b) Feet	T O	40 36	26 6	65 28	131 70	21 9
	(c) Other	T O	5 19	6 27	15 25	26 71	4 5
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy ..	T O	1 1	— 1	1 3	2 5	— —
	(b) Other	T O	— 2	— 1	1 11	1 14	— 3
15	Psychological (a) Development ..	T O	— 25	— 3	1 11	1 39	2 6
	(b) Stability	T O	1 51	— 11	3 48	4 110	4 6
16	Abdomen	T O	1 3	— 1	2 11	3 15	— 3
17	Other	T O	1 87	10 17	15 78	26 182	4 3

SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT

School Clinics

There are five sessions each week at the School Clinics: Auckland Road and Romsey (Coleridge Road). Sessions are no longer held at Cherry Hinton Hall.

Attendances at the clinics were as follows:

Auckland Road	..	..	..	1019
Romsey	..	..	..	380

Part III. Treatment Tables

Table A. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	15
Errors of refraction (including squint)	480
Total	495
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	329

In order to avoid unnecessary referrals to the eye specialist, a medical officer on the staff screens many of the eye cases and generally supervises their progress.

Table B. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for diseases of the ear	32
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	160
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	47
Received other forms of treatment ..	3
Total	242
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:	
(a) in 1964	1
(b) in previous years	14

Table C. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ..	11
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	482
Total	<u>493</u>

Table D. DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part 1)

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ring-worm—(i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	—
Scabies	9
Impetigo	—
Other skin diseases	5
Total	<u>14</u>

Table E. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	211

Table F. SPEECH THERAPY

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists.. .. .	252

Table G OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ..	380
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	615
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above (specify)	
(e) In-patients Addenbrooke's ..	—
(f) Hospital various ailments excluding posture	225
Total (a)–(f) ..	1220

MENTALLY SUBNORMAL CHILDREN

No. of children reported to the Local Health Authority during 1964:
Under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act —

Work of the School Nurses

There is an establishment for 15 School Nurses, 14 of whom are Health Visitors and so only a part of their time is given to school work. The fifteenth nurse works full time at the Roger Ascham School.

The nurses' work is shown in the following table:

Attendances at schools

Routine medical inspections	277
Personal hygiene inspections	225
Other school visits	289

Attendances at clinics

Minor ailments and special sessions	251
Immunisation sessions	17

<i>Home Visits</i>	858
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Artificial Sunlight

Ultra-violet Light Therapy is given at Auckland Road and Romsey Clinics.

The number of children treated, and their attendances are shown in the following table:

	<i>Auckland Road</i>	<i>Romsey</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of new cases	6	2	8
Cases brought forward from 1963	3	4	7
Total	9	6	15
Total number of attendances	94	81	175

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

The Roger Ascham School

This is a special school of 120 places catering for children who, for physical or other reasons, do not fit into the ordinary school system. It is situated in Ascham Road off Milton Road. The classrooms are all separate blocks spaced out in a pleasant garden and open grounds. Children from 4 to 15 years are admitted for periods varying with their needs; but the policy is, wherever possible, to give intensive treatment so that they may return to an ordinary school as soon as possible. Separate cloakroom and toilet facilities have now been provided for each classroom.

All children stay for lunch. Lessons are taken out of doors whenever possible, and emphasis is laid on other outdoor activities like games, dancing and gardening.

A medical officer attends for one session each week. A full-time nurse is in attendance. A remedial gymnast sees the children needing physiotherapy each morning, and the school is visited at intervals by the Orthopaedic specialist of Addenbrooke's Hospital. The speech therapists attend for five sessions each week. The physiotherapists of the Cerebral Palsy Unit (see below) also gave treatment to other children in the school.

Special transport is provided. There is no serious waiting list.

Cerebral Palsy Unit

A special unit for the treatment and education of children suffering from cerebral palsy forms part of the Open Air School. Two full-time physiotherapists treat the children for whom there are two special classes: one for children under seven and the other for children above that age.

There are several schools of thought about methods of relieving these conditions, but we have preferred that elaborated by Dr and Mrs Bobath of the Western Cerebral Palsy Centre. The basic principle of this method is to accustom the child to postures which inhibit the reflexes causing his paralysis. Mrs Bobath visits the unit periodically in an advisory capacity.

About 70 children are usually under treatment at any one time and in addition there are 17 out-patients.

Parents are encouraged to attend, and they assist the physiotherapists with the treatment of their own child and so learn methods to employ at home.

There are several advantages in having day-school arrangements for these children. Residential accommodation is hard to come by and is also expensive since each child sent away to an institution costs several hundred pounds a year to maintain. The whole unit at the Open Air School added little more to the previous cost of running the school than the cost of maintaining two or three children in a residential institution. Moreover, admission to a residential institution takes the already handicapped child away from normal life in the family and school whereas admission to our unit avoids this.

A detailed written record is kept of each child's command of posture and bodily movements and the changes which take place during treatment. In addition, cinematograph films are taken at intervals and these form a valuable record from which results may be assessed.

Mongol Unit

In 1962 a special unit for mongols was started at the Roger Ascham School as experience had shown that some of these children can so benefit from special care and training that they might even secure paid work on leaving school. Latterly, however, the overall attendance has been only 4 and this has made it difficult to arrange group activities. Moreover, the amount of adult time and attention that is inevitably available for each child reproduces the over-protective atmosphere often associated with the child's own home. Of the 7 children officially on the roll 2 or 3 were due to leave at or shortly after the end of 1964 so that the average attendance would probably fall still lower than in the past, since these children are particularly susceptible to minor illnesses.

The known numbers of mongol births since 1959 are as follows:

1959	..	..	..	2
1960	..	..	..	1
1961	..	..	..	3
1962	..	..	..	1
1963	..	..	..	1

so that there will be, clearly, no increase in demand for this unit as even some of this small number would probably prove unsuitable for the unit. Having regard to the foregoing the Education Committee decided that the unit should no longer be limited to mongols but might be more usefully employed for diagnosing the needs of any child who seemed likely to require special educational treatment. It would, thus, become a diagnostic unit and more will be said about this in my report for next year, when it should have been operating for some time under this new scheme.

The Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children

The Lady Adrian School in Courtney Way has accommodation for 120 children. 20 places are reserved for children from the County area outside the City.

The age range is from 7 to 16, and intelligence quotients range from about 48% to about 80% of average. This quotient is, of course, only a guide to admission, and other factors are taken into consideration when the assessment is made. These children, who would inevitably lose their confidence by working with children of superior ability in big classes, are helped to develop to the best of their potentiality by working to their own pace in small groups where friendly relations are easier to establish. Almost all the children are subsequently able to take their place in the community, and suitable employment is found for them before they leave the school. Contact with the home is established by regular visits by a member of the Cambridgeshire Mental Welfare Association, who reports to the school and who will also keep in touch with the children after they leave the school.

Drama, painting, dancing, handicraft and cooking as means of self-expression play an important part in the life of the school and help to develop the children's ability to enjoy comradeship and group spirit. Visits in the city and further afield stimulate their interest and broaden their outlook.

The greatest benefit is derived if children can be admitted before secondary school age.

Special transport is provided.

Remedial Exercises

The work of the Physiotherapist and the Remedial Gymnast is set out below.

School departments visited	..	..	36
Children treated:			
Knock knees	..	..	3
Asthma	..	..	57
Foot defects	..	..	207
Postural defects	..	..	220
Breathing exercises	..	..	8
Cerebral Palsy	..	..	4
Poliomyelitis	..	..	1
			<hr/> 500

At the Roger Ascham School 85 children are treated.

Spastics	..	..	40
Breathing exercises	..	..	14
General Physiotherapy	..	..	9
Postural Drainage	..	..	5
Out-patients	..	..	17

Handicapped Pupils

The following table shows the provision made for various categories of handicapped pupils.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number on Registers of Residential Special Schools at end of year</i>			
Blind	5
Deaf	3
Physically Handicapped	1
Educationally sub-normal	3
Maladjusted	1

Speech Therapy

The four speech therapists devote their time to the City and County Schools (under the Principal School Medical Officer of the County). The City is divided into four parts and a speech therapist works in each, treating children in the schools and at Auckland Road or Romsey Clinic according to the area. Two speech therapists attend at the Roger Ascham School every week including the Cerebral Palsy Unit. The Senior Speech therapist has received special training in the methods we employ in this Unit. One speech therapist attends the Lady Adrian School for four sessions a week.

252 children were treated during the year, the defects being—

Dyslalia	..	..	..	103
Stammering	..	..	..	36
Sigmatism	..	..	..	55
Cleft palate	..	..	..	6
Spastic	..	..	..	16
Other defects	..	..	..	31
Deaf	..	..	..	5
				<hr/> 252

Partially Hearing Children

There are now two special classes for children with impaired hearing. Each is attached to an ordinary school. The class at Sedley School is for children in the nursery and infant range. The class at Mayfield School is for older children. Twice a month, there is a special audiology clinic at Addenbrooke's Hospital for schoolchildren from the City and County.

AUDIOMETRY

An audiometrician visits the schools and sweep-tests all of the seven-year-old children and all children specially referred as possibly having impaired hearing. Those who fail are retested after a month. Failures of the second tests are referred, for further examination and treatment, to General Practitioners in cases of minor degrees of deafness, or to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist at the Hospital where gross hearing loss is present.

The numbers tested were:

Seven-year-olds	1504
Special	66
The number of Re-tests were	364
The number who failed Re-tests	134
The number referred to General Practitioners ..	25
The number referred to Hospital	109
	} 134

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Report of the Principal School Dental Officer, J. R. Toller, M.Sc.D., L.D.S.
Summary of Dental Work

(1) Number of children who were:

Inspected by the Dentist:

(a) Periodic Age Groups (5 to 15)	8965
(b) Specials	1403

10368

(2) Found to require treatment 6695

(3) Number referred for treatment 5939

(4) Actually treated 4115

(5) Attendances made by children for treatment 10124

(6) Half-days devoted to:

Inspection	67
Treatment	2154

2221

(7) Fillings:

Permanent Teeth	5177
Temporary Teeth	3484

8661

(8) Number of teeth filled:							
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	4546
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	3048
							<hr/> 7594
(9) Extractions:							
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	558
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	2025
							<hr/> 2583
(10) General anaesthetic administrations	..	..	..	..	..	..	<hr/>528
(11) Orthodontics:							
(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
(12) Number of Pupils supplied with artificial dentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
(13) Other Operations:							
1. Crowns	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
2. Inlays	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
							<hr/> 21

MILK AND MEALS

Provision of Milk

Number of bottles (one third pint) delivered to schools (excluding Special Schools) on 20th November, 1964, was 9,939.

School Meals

The highest number of children having dinners on any day in week ended 15th November, 1964, was 8,261 of which 435 were free (as compared with a total of 7,780 of which 438 were free in week ended 15th November, 1963). Total number on free list was 508.

MISCELLANEOUS

Examination of Teachers

During the year 109 candidates were examined prior to entering colleges for training as teachers.

Juvenile Employment

466 children were examined, during the year, to determine their fitness for employment.

Educational Psychologist

The Authority's Educational Psychologist gave half his time to work in the City. He advises teachers upon problems of educational retardation and emotional disturbance. He also carries out assessments of intelligence and remedial teaching in reading.

SECTION 4. OTHER WELFARE SERVICES

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

General

The Health Visitors include care of the elderly in their normal duties and we maintain liaison with voluntary bodies such as The Cambridgeshire Old People's Welfare Council, to which the City Council makes an annual grant. Regular meetings are held of those principally concerned with the welfare of old people in the City and the County, and Meals on Wheels are provided by the W.V.S.

Persons in need of care and attention

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides for legal action to be taken by the Council in certain circumstances where it appears that persons in need of care and attention should be removed to more suitable premises. No such case arose during 1964.

Chiropody Service

An arrangement has been made with local chiropodists in private practice whereby old people, recommended by their doctor or by the Public Health Department, may receive treatment at reduced rates. Expectant mothers may also use this service. The work carried out is summarised in the following table:

	<i>No. of patients treated</i>	<i>No. of treatments</i>
Male over 65	383	} 12,871
Female over 60	2,072	
Expectant Mothers	1	—
Handicapped Persons— females under 60 or males under 65	12	88
	<hr/> 2,468 <hr/>	<hr/> 12,960 <hr/>

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Welfare Officers continue to work from 19 Gloucester Street where the County Council provide office accommodation and administrative and clerical staff so maintaining a team of officers serving the administrative county. Little change in the nature of the work has occurred but statistics show that these officers are giving assistance to a large number of mentally disordered people. The opening by the County Council of the new Junior Training Centre and Hostel in Hawkins Road enabled more mentally subnormal children to receive full-time training and has resulted in the further development of the Adult Training Centre along industrial lines. The need for hospital beds for the mentally subnormal is as pressing as ever and it is hoped that the building of the Ida Darwin Hospital, at Fulbourn, will proceed without undue delay and provide much needed relief to the families of those severely subnormal persons.

Statistics

Mentally Subnormal Persons

Admission to hospital for permanent care during 1964

Under S.60 of the Mental Health Act	—
Informal patients	4
Awaiting permanent admission	16
Admissions to hospitals for periods of temporary care	9
Temporary care arranged elsewhere and with financial assistance by the Council	16
Attending Junior Training Centre	25
Resident on a weekly basis in the hostel attached to the Junior Training Centre	—
Attending Adult Training Centre	40
Resident in Edmund House	2
Under Council guardianship	—
Under guardianship to some other person	1
Receiving home teaching	9
Total number receiving home visits, including those in the above categories but excluding educationally subnormal school children visited by mental welfare offices	198

Mental Illness

Hospital admissions during 1964

Under S. 25 of the Mental Health Act	22
Under S. 26 do.	2
Under S. 29 do.	33
Informal patients	64
Receiving visits by mental welfare officers at 31.12.64	120
Financial assistance to residents in Winston House at 31.12.64	10

THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

The following tables show the work done by the three Home Teacher/Welfare officers during the year:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. on register at beginning of year ..	78	141	219
Additions to register	21	34	55
Removals from register	13	24	37
No. on register at year end	86	151	237
No. of personal visits	469	631	1100
No. of lessons given	33	25	58

NATURE OF LESSONS GIVEN

Braille ..	11	Pulpcane ..	27	Knitting ..	18
Embroidery ..	1	Chair Cane ..	1		

In addition to the periodic visits the Home Teacher/Welfare Officers made 248 miscellaneous visits. These included visits to the various departments of Addenbrooke’s Hospital, Public Corporations, and voluntary organisations engaged in social welfare.

During the year 595 attendances were made at the Tuesday Craft Class held at Kett House and the following lessons were given: chaircane 17, mats 52, pulpcane 346, stools 84, toys 6, weaving 57, rush 1, embroidery 30, rugs 1.

Liaison is maintained with the Cambridgeshire Society for the Blind (who run two residential homes and a club in the City) and the Home Teachers have given some assistance to a group of blind people who have formed a rehabilitation club.

THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The home teachers of the blind also visited persons with physical handicaps other than deficiency of sight, hearing or speech and the following tables show the work done.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. on register at beginning of year ..	91	113	204
Additions to register	61	43	104
Removals from register	41	16	57
No. on register at year end	111	140	251
No. of personal visits	540	563	1103
No. of lessons given	37	33	70

NATURE OF LESSONS GIVEN

Embroidery ..	13	Weaving ..	1	Toys ..	1
Knitting ..	3	Basket Work ..	3	Stool seating	4
Pulpcane ..	37	Braille ..	1	Rugs ..	3
Chaircane ..	1	Rush	2	Raffia ..	1

The St Raphael Club for physically handicapped people opened in its new premises, at Chesterton Hall, during last year. One of our Home Teacher/Welfare Officers attends every Wednesday afternoon (with an officer from the County Council) to assist at a handicraft class.

Part V

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Health Education

Posters were displayed and leaflets distributed, upon health topics, during the year, chiefly from our clinics. 15 lectures were given by members of the department to various groups and organisations in the city.

The department, once again, had a stand in the civic exhibition, on which we showed material illustrating our work. We also organised a one day meeting of the Royal Society of Health, which was held in the Guildhall and attended by about 150 officers and members of surrounding local authorities.

Visitors to the Department

As usual a considerable number of people visited the department to see our work or to receive instruction. They came, not only from this country, but from places as distant as India and Japan.

Ambulance Service

An Ambulance Service is provided by Cambridgeshire County Council and the vehicles are stationed at a depot in Newmarket Road. There are 9 ambulances and 6 sitting case cars.

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board offered facilities for the examination of Cambridge citizens during the year.

Research Work

Some of the work reported in previous years continued, such as the relationships of increased gain in weight during the first year of life and the earlier introduction of cereal feeds; childhood deaths from leukaemia; the relationship between speech and orthodontic defects; causes of sudden death and atmospheric pollution by road vehicles. We continued to take part in the national survey of health development and in the national child development study.

